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Kenya Reports Putting Down A Coup by Air Force Rebels

NAIROBI — Rebels from the Kenyan Air Force tried to overthrow President Daniel Arap Moi on Sunday, but the state radio said that the coup had been crashed by loyal sections of the armed forces; A military directive broadcast Sunday night over the radio called upon all rebels still at large to surrender with their weapons by moon Monday. It said those that failed to do so would face severe conse-

Reports from the city center at 9 p.m. said the city was dark and de-serted with the only sound an occasional rifle shot.

Radio Office Taken Over

President Moi, in a broadcast to the nation, thanked army leadersand their men for "their total loyalty to me and to the government and the people of Kenya." The president, speaking from the State-House, announced an indefinite night currew in the capital.

The rebels first took over the radio headquarters in Nairobi and announced that the "corrupt govermment of Daniel Moi" had been overthrown. The rebels, who called themselves "The August 1 Revolution," said Mr. Moi's "dictatorial" government was being overthrown because it had deviated from the path of Kenyan democracy.

One witness said that troops loyal to Mr. Moi had had then reoccupied the broadcasting beadquarters after heavy shooting. Afterward came a broadcast statement that the rebellion by "elements of the air force" had been crushed and that Mr. Moi's government was very much in charge

Mr. Moi apparently was at his country-home 120 miles (190 kilometers) north of the capital when the coup attempt was mounted about 6 a.m. Ten hours later, he was seen driving into the capital, smiling and waving at people, un-der the escort of three truckloads

ta to become Kenya's second pres-

ident. He pledged to uphold his predecessor's policies but wielded

new broom to sweep out corrup-.

The tall, reserved former school-master promised to retain the prin-ciples by which Kenya had devel-

oped into one of Africa's most se-

cure and successful states since af-

ter its independence from Britain

phasis on stamping out corruption, neponsm and tribalism, which he

had opposed during more than 10

years as vice president and interior

. Predictions of narest following

the death of Mr. Kenyatta in Aug-nst, 1978, after 15 years of individ-ual and inspiring rule, were con-founded when Mr. Moi confident-

ly assumed power under the provi-

It was one of the few constitu-

tional transitions of power in post-

Formal Declaration

The only candidate of the ruling party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), Mr. Moi was formally declared president for the re-

mainder of Mr. Kenyatta's term of

office on Oct. 10, 1978. He was

elected to a full five-year term on

Nov. 8, 1979. Kenya until recently enjoyed a

booming economy on the strength

of a lucrative tourist industry and

vast tea plantations.

Recently, however, Mr. Moi has come under attack from liberal ele-

ments in Kenyan society for his in-

creasingly autocratic administra-tion and diminishing tolerance for

Forced onto the defensive by the

deteriorating economy and growing food shortages, Mr. Moi has increasingly used force to silence

One-Party State

In June, Kenya became a one-

party state with the passing of two

constitutional amendments effec-

tively outlawing opposition par-

ties. Mr. Moi also launched a

crackdown on political dissent,

blaming "outside foreign forces"

and "Marxist elements" at the uni-

yersity for fomenting revolution.

Since June 11 at least 11 persons,

including eight university lectur-

ers, have been detained under se-

Last week George Githii, editor

of The Standard, an English-lan-

guage daily newspaper, was fired for publishing an editorial de-manding the release of political de-

tainees and criticizing constitu-

erument to jail opponents without

Kenya's military has been re-

ported restive in recent months.

There have been widespread ru-

more that defense forces were been

paid for two months earlier this

sions of the constitution.

colonial Africa.

opposition.

opposition.

curity laws.

But he immediately laid the cor-

tion and tribalism.

11.



Daniel Arap Moi

of soldiers. His later broadcast was the first direct word from him. Although the government said it

had put down the rebellion, insurgents were barricading some of the roads leading to the center of Namobi, and a police spokesman said "mopping up" operations were continuing at the Embakasi air base, about five miles outside

Sources speaking by telephone from the center of Nairobi said firing continued during the after-noon. At least some of it was coming from security forces living into the air to frighten away looters. The sources said that the police had responsibility for law and order in the center. The armed forces

remained at key locations. Motorists reported being stores and civilians were looting stores throughout the city. Wit-

Moi Committed to Kenyatta's Path

But Rule Has Become Harsher Amid Economic Woes

unite the scores of tribes in Kenya.

a coup attempt Sunday, emerged struggle for independence lairs from the shadow of Jomo Kenyat. His roots in a small ethnic group ate.

were smashing windows of automobile showrooms and stealing

Nairobi tourist hotels were packed with vacationing foreigners, and they stayed indoors during

the turmoil. One hotel said a group of tourists arriving in the capital from the countryside were ordered off their bus miles from the city by soldiers who told them to stay inside a

Center of Revolt

According to police, the center of the rebellion was the Embakasi air base, which adjoins Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. The sources said the rebels were mostly noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

Diplomatic sources said the coup attempt was launched while major units of the Nairobi garrison were regrouping away from the city after maneuvers.

They said the rebels first seized the airport, robbing the civilian employees and forcing them to walk back to Nairobi.

The first word of the coup came when Leonard Mambo, one of Kenya's best-known announcers. made a statement in Swahili, the main language in Kenya, on the state radio. Mr. Mambo reportedly was taken from his house by the rebels to make the broadcast.

Resistance by loyalist army units reportedly began about three hours after the rebels announced The coup attempt followed a pe-

riod of increasing tension in Kenya as Mr. Moi cracked down on dissidents and said he would stop what he called plans to foment anarchy and totalitarian-

Former Vice President Oginga Odinga and a dissident, George Anyona, were detained indefinitely

fairs, and Mwai Kibaki, a moder-

based on tribal differences. He has

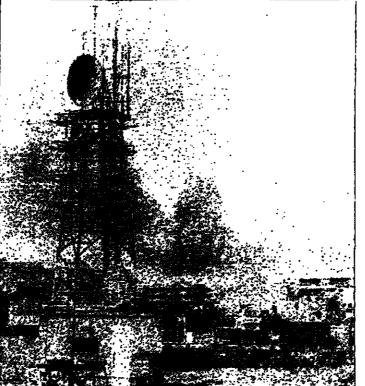
— he is from the Tugen subdivi-sion of the Kalenjin group — gave of problems stemming from cor-him an advantage in the struggle to ruption and vendettas, mainly

The aristocratic Mr. Moi was relied heavily on advice from Mr. the compromise candidate to suc-

ceed the aging president when he of dominant Kikuyu tribe, whose

died. He emerged from a power support was vital to his accession.

where the broadcast took place, was a scene of confusion as military bands played at official ceremonies a few yards from a chanting and singing crowd commemo-rating the Polish deaths.
"We shall fight for the rights of Compilet by Our Staff From Dispatcher ingo, had been an elected repressing strangele between Charles Njonjo, a NAIROBI — Daniel Arap Moi, sentative of the people since 1955 in 1822 and order advocate who is whose regime apparently survived and was close to the center of the now minister of constitutional a course attenue.



Behind a Lebanese Radio antenna, smoke rose from bombings Sunday by Israeli jets on Palestinian positions in West Beirut.

Beirut Airport Captured In Fierce Israeli Assault; 9th Cease-Fire Is Called

JERUSALEM - Israeli forces carried out a major offensive Sunday against Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut, and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel had captured the city's international air-

In one of the biggest actions of the eight-week war, Israeli planes, ships and artillery bombarded Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds for about 14 hours before a cease-fire was arranged. It was the longest period of air attacks since the start of the Israeli siege of Beirut.

The truce, the ninth since the siege began, went into effect at 5 p.m. (1500 GMT). A previous cease-fire, broken Sunday, had

The statement was titled "Pre-

The statements carried the sig-

nature of five Solidarity leaders,

the "temporary coordinating com-

mission of Solidarity." Signing the

documents were Mr. Bujak, former

head of the union's Warsaw chap-

ter; Władysław Frasyniuk, from

Wroclaw; Wladyslaw Hardek,

from Kracow; Bogdan Lis, a for-

mer deputy chairman of the union,

and Eugeniusz Szumiejko, a mem-

liminary Proposals" and did not

spell out what measures the under-

ground should take.

The United Nations Security Council, meanwhile, demanded an immediate cease-fire and a halt to all military activities in Lebanon. The new truce was going into effect as the council voted.

The council also authorized Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar to send UN observers immediately to monitor the situation in and around the city.

Sarkis Calls in Envoys

After the vote, the Israeli delegate, Yehuda Blum, said that to be effective, a cease-fire must be observed by all, but that "the terrorists," as he called the PLO, had consistently violated the other cease-fires in recent weeks.

Lebanese radio reported that President Elias Sarkis called in the

viously signed clandestine state-

Warsaw Cross Removed

thorities have removed the 40-foot

floral cross on central Victory

Square that honors the late Cardi-

nal Stefan Wyszynski and has be-

come the symbol of the opposition

A witness said police removed

a.m., however, a bouquet of

the cross about 3 a.m. Sunday. By

orange flowers had been put in

place, apparently to begin rebuild-

Kremlin Willing to Cut Missiles

movement.

WARSAW (UPI) - Polish au-

U.S. special envoy to the Mideast, Philip C. Habib, and the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, France and Britain to protest Israeli bombings of residential neighbor-

Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan called on all UN members to help stop the fighting, Beirut radio said. Mr. Wazzan expressed surprise at the attack following a declaration last week in Saudi Arabia by Arab delegates, including the PLO, that the guerrillas were prepared to leave

Mr. Sharon told a radio interviewer at a command post near Beirut that the Israeli Army had taken complete control of the airhad been periodic artillery battles. Mr. Sharon said the PLO had used positions there to attack Israeli

Lebanese news photographers said however, that PLO forces still held a runway on the western edge of the airport and that forces from the two sides continued sniping at each other after the cease-fire took

The capture of the area would ease the way for an Israeli advance from the south. But Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said after an Israeli Cabinet meeting that the assault was not the beginning of a long-threatened invasion of West

Prime Minister Menachem Be gin of Israel had instructed his Washington ambassador to convey to the Reagan administration Israel's readiness for a cease-fire provided it would be "absolute and mutual.

Mr. Sharon said the government still hoped that Mr. Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, could (Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

New Call for Resistance Is Issued by Solidarity As Crowd in Warsaw Urges Release of Walesa sions from the government and to achieve the "long-range goal — building a self-governed republic."

WARSAW -- The Solidarity independent trade union issued a new call Sunday for resistance to martial law, and thousands of Poles flashed victory signs and chanted demands for the release of union leader Lech Walesa at ceremonies marking the 38th anniver-sary of the Warsaw uprising.

The recorded appeal by Zbig-niew Bujak, a fugitive Solidarity leader, was broadcast from atop a monument to veterans of the "home army" who launched the city's uprising against Nazi occu-piers on Aug. 1, 1944. Warsaw's Powazki Cemetery,

Solidarity," the message by Mr. Bujak said. "We shall fight for the revival of independent unions. We shall fight for the release of our colleagues." The message was re-

The statement by Mr. Bujak, who evaded internment when martial law was declared last Dec. 13 was another bold stroke by the suspended union's underground leadership, which also called last week for new protests and demonstrations.

darity leaders denounced Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposals for easing martial law and called for a campaign of peaceful protests culminating with nationwide demonstrations on Aug. 31.

The set of statements signed by five union leaders who have evad-

Internees recently released by the Polish government appear to feel alienated from society. Page 2.

ed internment also proposed the creation of an underground resistance movement to fight for an end to military rule, the release of remaining internees and political prisoners, revival of Solidarity and the eventual achievement of a "self-governed republic."

The statements, dated July 28 and made available to reporters on Saturday, were the strongest call to action by Solidarity's leaders since martial law was declared. The documents reached Western reporters through channels usually used by the underground leaders in the

ast and appeared authentic.
The Solidarity leaders declared that in his speech to the Polish parliament on July 21, Gen. Jaruzelski, leader of the martial-law government, "discarded hope of social accord." The general also announced the release of two-thirds of the martial-law internees and said he would replace military rule with a government holding extraordinary powers by year's end if

Speech Assailed

However, Solidarity's statements asserted that Gen. Jaruzelski's speech showed that he had

only shifted his tactics.

"The further widening of the chasm between those governing and those governed will dramatically lower chances for emerging from the crisis," one document de-

Another said that from Aug. 16 to 31, "The presence of our union will be exceptionally visible.

"We call for strengthening poster and leaflet actions. We call on union cells to organize peaceful demonstrations on Aug. 31. The statement, however, issued

no call for a general strike.

Aug. 16 will be the second anniversary of the establishment of the interfactory strike committee at the Gdansk shipyards. The committee's negotiations with the government led to the signing on Aug. 31, 1980, of the Gdansk agreements that laid the legal foundation for the founding of Solidarity.

A third document released Saturday said that operation of a national "underground movement" side. The 850 missiles for each was the only way to extract concess would be allowed to carry no more

If U.S. Forgoes Deployment Plans By Leslie H. Gelb WASHINGTON -Union, in response to a U.S. proposal at the Geneva strategic arms

talks, has offered to make substan-

tial cuts in its intercontinental mis-

sile and bomber forces, according to administration officials. In return, the Kremlin is demanding that the United States forgo deployment of new mediumrange missiles in Europe and accept stringent restrictions on fu-

ture Cruise missile deployment. The Soviet proposal lumps together long-range missiles bombers; the proposal made by the United States in May is restricted to missiles.

Specifically, the Soviet Union proposed earlier this month that there be an equal ceiling for the Soviet Union and the United States of 1,800 long-range missiles and bombers.

Based on latest Pentagon esti-mates, the Kremlin would have to cut back from its current total of 2,500 missiles and bombers and the United States from 2,000.

No Rejections Yet

U.S. officials call the Soviet proposal unacceptable, noting that it falls far short of President Reagan's proposal for even deeper reductions in intercontinental missiles, but at the same time they point out that neither side has formally made any rejections. The talks began in Geneva on June 29 and the first round is expected to

be adjourned in mid-August.

Mr. Reagan's proposal is for a common ceiling of 850 long-range missiles, down from 2,350 on the Soviet side and 1,600 on the U.S.

down one-third from what the Pentagon now estimates as 7,500 for the Kremlin and 7,100 for the United States. Of these 5,000 missile warheads, each side would be restricted to no more than 2,500 on

The rival proposals proceed from profoundly conflicting views of the present balance of nuclear

Major Differences

While the Reagan administra-tion believes that the Soviet Union has "a definite margin of superiority," the Kremlin argues that there is parity. While the United States says the real problem is the large Soviet land-based missiles capable of a devastating first strike, the Soviet Union sees the problem as that of containing superior U.S. weaponry at sea and in the air, and also stopping the deployment of new U.S. land-based missiles in

Thus, the U.S. proposal deals mainly with reducing the number of missiles, particularly land-based ones, relatively quickly. The Soviet proposal covers land-based and a-based missiles without distinction, and long-range bombers and Cruise missiles as well, and at-tempts to reduce them over a period of time.

Separate negotiations are now under way in Geneva on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. Mr. Reagan has proposed forgoing the deployment of new ground-launched Cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles if Moscow eliminates its existing force of me-dium-range missiles, including the SS-20. Moscow has countered with the idea of reducing its existing forces if the United States forgoes all future deployment.

negotiations, the Soviet Union is seeking to link the two sets talks. They make no distinction between long-range missiles and bombers, on the one hand, and missiles and bombers based in Europe capable of delivering nuclear Administration officials said the

new Soviet proposal also called upon the two sides to take "the best elements of" the 1979 SALT-2 treaty as the basis for a new agreement. At the same time, the Kremlin indicated that it would be willing to consider modifications, but

apparently did not specify them.

While Mr. Reagan repeatedly
has stated that he finds this treaty
"fatally flawed," he recently announced that he would do nothing to undercut its provisions so long as the Kremlin did the same. The United States has never ratified it.

This treaty provided for an equal Soviet and U.S. ceiling of 250 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles — intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched bal-listic missiles and long-range bombers. It also established a subceiling of 820 on the number of intercontinental missiles with multiple independently targetable warheads, known as MIRV's, and set a limit on the number of warheads to be carried by each type of longrange missile.

Leftists Free Guatemalan

The Associated Press
GUATEMALA CITY — Alvaro
Contreras Velez, 61, editor and co-

owner of the conservative daily Prensa Libre who was kidnapped March 5 by leftist guerrillas, was freed Saturday after his family paid an undisclosed amount in

As Party Forum Nears, China Reverts to Old Orthodoxy

replaced him.

ter Picter W. Botha won unanimous endorsement from a special federal congress of his rating National Party to end exclusive white rule by setting up separate Parliament chambers for Asian and mixed-race South Africans, but reaction

A Liberia supplement examines trends in the West Afri-

A Reagan-Brezimer stuumit looked less likely than ever after the U.S. president last week all but wrote off the 18 months of diplomatic maneuvering over a meeting

H h a Panamanian government shakeup, senior officials agreed to quit as ordered by the National Guard after the resignation of President Aristides Royo, Ricardo de la Espriella, the vice president,

South African Prime Ministo the proposal among non-whites was cool. Page 5. whites was cool.

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

FRENCH CRASH KILLS 44 CHILDREN - Forty-four children and nine adults were

killed Saturday near Beaune, France, when two buses, carrying children to summer camp, crashed into vehicles on a rain-soaked highway. It was France's worst road accident. Page 2.

PEKING — As a major Communist Party congress looms this autumn, the Chinese leadership has been swinging the country back toward its old orthodoxy, with new constraints on foreign contacts and study abroad and a revival of ideological attacks on West-

The sour mood developing over the last few months evokes the xenophobia that existed in China before Peking opened its doors to Western influences in the mid-1970s. Some diplomats are finding unofficial access to the Chinese people increasingly difficult. One European journalist with several tours in China calls the climate the tightest he has seen since before Mao

This all seems to be linked to the 12th party congress, at which Deng Xiaoping, China's foremost leader, is expected to try to purge the policy-making membership of Maoists and supporters of Hua Guofeng, whom he removed last summer as party chairman. Chinese sources expect the party congress to begin sometime in September.

Consequently, some Western diplomats speculate that Mr. Deng is using the crackdown to protect his

policy of trade with the West is letting in bourgeois ideas that will corrupt the Chinese people. "The influence of decadent capitalist ideology on

agricultural and economic programs from criticism,

since ideological hard-liners fear that his open-door

much greater and more serious than in any previous period," the Weekly Digest declared in June.

One Western European diplomat views such ideological attacks as a ramification of an anti-corruption campaign that was begun earlier this year and now appears to have bogged down.

The campaign against economic crime never reached the higher echelons of the party and govern-

China warns the United States again not to sell arms to Taiwan. Page 5.

ment, despite public expectations, and the diplomat said he believed that foreigners were now being made a scapegoat because of internal resistance. "The argument is that corruption isn't basically Chinese and wouldn't exist but for foreign influence."

the diplomat said. Social Contacts Discouraged

The most visible sign of the times here has been what another Western diplomat called "a fairly exten-sive clampdown" on unauthorized contacts between Chinese and foreigners. Some Chinese with Western friends have been summoned for police interrogation, according to the friends.

Foreigners teaching English at some institutes in Peking have been shifted out of communal dormitories into segregated quarters. Even third-graders are being warned to be wary of

tained and expelled early in June for allegedly stealing state secrets, has been introduced in political study sessions, according to a Chinese student, with an implication that all foreign teachers are possible Miss Wichser's "state secrets" were unpublished

economic and agricultural statistics that she had collected for a doctoral thesis. Her friend, Yi Xigong, is now in jail here.

Since April 1, the children of high-level government and party officials have been effectively barred from going abroad to study. The unpublished directive reportedly has engendered resentment because Mr. Deng and other leaders sent their children abroad before it went into effect. Mr. Deng's son is studying at the University of Rochester.

Other Chinese graduates wishing to study abroad must now work for a year before applying, when they presumably will be more ideologically mature. And some returning students are being sent through "reorientation" courses lasting up to eight weeks, according to one Peking source.

Sticking Together

The latest prohibitions on foreign travel do not seem to affect official delegations visiting the West. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the number of Chinese going to the United States on official business rose 54 percent in the first six months of this year

together to avoid bourgeois contamination. The Workers Daily last month severely criticized several members of a Chinese delegation who split off to enjoy the seamier sights of Hong Kong. A renewed obsession about state secrets, which in

publish, was evident in an interview with Deng Yingchao, the widow of Premier Zhou Enlai, which Peking newspapers published July 1. Miss Deng was quoted as saying that she and her husband never discussed classified information with

China means whatever the government chooses not to

each other and that Mr. Zhon never let relatives and friends into his private office. There has also been a campaign against so-called

Western pornography, which includes rock music tapes as well as racter videotapes and books. Such bans reflect a fear within the Chinese leadership that exposure to the West will undercut the ap-

peal of the Communist Party, which already suffers

from a credibility gap with youth.

The Weekly Digest, a sister publication of the People's Daily, warned in June that "external reactionary forces" were waging a campaign to blur the distinctions between capitalism and Marxism. The article ,. went on to label as sinister such Western ploys as let academic and scientific exchanges and foreign radio

It remains unclear how long the crackdown will prevail. "I don't think it will last beyond the party congress," a Western diplomat said. But another took it as proof that the headier days of post-Mao liberr

INSIDE

with the Soviet leader. Page 3.

Released Poles Appear Alienated

Ex-Detainees Still Defiant but Next Role Is Unclear

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service WARSAW - Released after months of internment, the men marched out of Warsaw's Bialoleka Prison with smiles on their faces and Solidarity badges pinned proudly to their shirts.

The display of badges, a small act of defiance, made it clear that they still chung to the ideas for which they were imprisoned, some of them as long ago as last Decem-ber, when martial law was imposed in Poland

But their waiting friends and relatives who had managed to stay out of prison did not see pride in the badges. They saw danger. "For God's sake, take those off," one

He knew that wearing such symbols in public would simply invite arrest for illegally protesting mar-

The incident illustrates what a Catholic Church official called the "disillusioning experience" that hundreds of internees released in recent days are facing as they emerge into a nation that is much different from the one they knew.

Out of Touch

Most of them were arrested as activists in or sympathizers with Solidarity, the independent trade union movement. In detention, they have been out of touch with

How they will adjust and what role they will play is still uncertain. But there are so many of them and the situation is still so volatile that they will undoubtedly be an important factor as the Polish crisis

New York Times Service

Col. Eli Geva, the armored brigade

commander released from the

army after asking to be demoted

rather than face the prospect of

having to order his troops to in-vade Beirut, reflects how Israelis

Israelis interviewed reacted with

surprise when asked whether they

did not think Col. Geva was treat-

ed with extraordinary leniency.

They acknowledged that it was

possible elsewhere but unthinkable

here that an officer might receive

World's Fair Site

Hit by Heavy Rain

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. - Almost

two inches of rain fell Saturday at

the World's Fair grounds, causing

extensive flooding and almost \$100,000 in damage.

damage was to electrical equip-

ment. Despite the rain, Saturday's

official attendance was 45.292 -

average daily attendance.

only about 13,000 less than July's

length of the narrow 72-acre (29-

hectare) fair site, rose above its

banks in several places Saturday. Water was waist-deep at the north

gate, which was closed for several

hours. The west gate also was closed after an electrical

transformer shut down and

knocked out power to cash regis-ters. A number of exhibits were

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Second Creek, which runs the

A spokesman said most of the

perceive the military.

JERUSALEM - The case of

been interned for varying periods since marital law began Dec. 13. The figure does not include 4,000 to 6,000 persons who were arrested for martial-law offenses. The internees are not charged with any offense and are being detained, the government says, to prevent them

from causing trouble. All but about 700 of the internees have been released. Those still held include virtually all the top Solidarity leaders. About 2,000 have been freed in the last two months, more than half of them between July 21 and July 27.

On the basis of interviews with some of the newly released inter-nees and with Polish and diplomatic sources who have had extensive contact with them, it appears that many of them are alienated from Polish society.

Sometimes their confusion comes through only indirectly. For example, many of them insist on describing the circumstances of their arrest in minute detail, emphasizing how unjust they think it

"For us, martial law is something you live with, like cancer or a heart condition," one observer commented. "But they're still in the stage of denial — this can't

happen here."
"I feel like I came from another planet," a bearded young activist said on his third day of freedom after more than seven months in

"I thought people would be more ready to fight," he went on, conceding that he was emerging from an "extremist" environment where "everyone wanted to fight."

A gunman ran for safety in a residential area of Beirut during the Israeli bombing Sunday.

orable release from active service

for such an offense as, in time of

war, expressing political disagree-

ment with his commander in chief

and refusing in advance to accept

an order to lead his men into fur-

Col. Geva, without uttering a word

of public criticism, was allowed to

discuss his request amicably with

the commander of the armed

forces, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, and

then be received for a 45-minute

discussion with Prime Minister

Menachem Begin — and that he

could do this without raising the

expected, within the country's mil-

itary and political traditions, that Col. Geva, having become a con-troversial public figure without

any public statement on his part,

would not take advantage of his new civilian status to explain him-

self and defend against his critics.

Col. Geva so far has told those

who ask to interview him that he

prefers to remain silent on the con-

troversy, at least while the war

Image of Society

The Israeli Army is regarded here as a remarkably faithful im-

age of the country's civilian soci-

In normal times the army con-

sists of a small corps of profession-

als surrounded by young men and women fulfilling their compulsory

service and augmented by veterans

fulfilling several weeks of annual

reserve duty. In times of war, the

number of reservists mobilized

swells dramatically, creating an

image of a combat force of incon-

Nimeiri Arrives in Turkey

The Associated Press

ANKARA - President Gaafar

Nimeiri of Sudan arrived Sunday

for talks with the Turkish head of

state, Gen. Kenan Evren.

They consider it equally to be

possibility of a court-martial.

Israelis consider it normal that

Leniency for a Dissident Colonel

ther battle.

Reflects Israelis' View of Military

Many former internees describe their life in prison as an almost continuous effort to foil the authorities. They say they often read by candlelight long after the lights were extinguished, then slept late the following morning.

The internees were said to have circulated handwritten daily bulletins, based largely on foreign news broadcasts they listened to on smuggled radios.

Hours of Discussion

And they talked for hours on end. According to former inter-nees, Bialoleka is like a giant political discussion club.

There were many different one former internee recalled, "but we all had one thing in common. We wanted to kick out the Reds."

Internment has clearly not affected these activists' distaste for the regime. But it is too early to tell if it has altered their thinking about what to do about it. The authorities are obviously

worried that the internees are in-corrigible and have tried to encourage them to emigrate. About 20 percent have at least looked into the possibility, but most of them seem determined to stay and into push for political reform. "I want to share my impressions

with the Solidarity that is now un-derground and, with them, to work out a compromise" with the government, a former internee in his

But that presents a problem. "It's clear that underground Solidarity won't be able to absorb the released internees for many reaone underground unionist

Within the military ranks dis-

cussion is lively, even including ca-

reer officers, according to acting soldiers and released reservists.

What makes Col. Geva's action ex-

ceptional according to reserve of-

ficers discussing the issue, is that

he did not keep his dissent from

government policy in the political sphere but raised it within military

"There is an overriding feeling that your opinion should work

only on the political level," said

Mordechai Bar-On, who was chief

education officer of the army and

has just ended a tour of wartime

reserve duty as a colonel. "In the

army one must abide by majority

Mr. Bar-On is clearly torn be-

tween loyalty to the army and his

position as a spokesman for the

Peace Now movement, a group of

activists that favors reconciliation

with the Palestinians and with-

gallantly, and he is paying a high price for his principles," said Mr.

Bar-On, an historian and political

scientist, "What he did is of major

importance in terms of Israeli deci-

sion-making. It will make it triply hard for the government to decide

At the same time, Mr. Bar-On hopes that Col. Geva's action will

not serve as an example for others.

tates against disobedience in the army or draft-dodging," Mr. Bar-On said, "The army must obey the

government. We don't want to cor-

rode the army. The Israeli Defense

Forces are still a precious value for

Col. Geva is most harshly

adged in conversations here not

for his political act but for having

left his soldiers to continue the wan

without him. "His troops love him," Mr. Bar-On said. "So it

seems to them that he deserted

them. They feel like orphans."

From July 5th through August 27th,

present the news in English at 10 a.m.

Monday through Friday, the

on radio station RMC.

International Herald Tribune will

the existence of the state."

"Peace Now stubbornly mili-

to enter West Beirut."

Eli Geva did what he did very

drawal from occupied territories.



Polish internees leave Bialoleka Prison after being freed in the latest round of releases

phones are bugged. So anyone who makes contact with them is in dan-

Many former internees are also unwilling to risk a long jail term by getting involved with the under-

The released internees are under enormous emotional stress. particularly the ones who had been elected to represent workers," said a former Solidarity staff member. They feel they still have a mandate and should do something. But

on the other hand, they know they're watched." In addition, the former internees must adjust to a dramatically changed economic situation.
"Things are a bit more expen-

sive," one said sarcastically, refer-ring to price increases that have more than doubled the cost of living since he was detained.

Most of the released internees have a job waiting for them because martial law regulations prohibit the firing of anyone de-

tained without charges. But there are an unknown number of Poles who were fired before they were interned, usually for taking part in

The Catholic Church also helps former internees, providing food, money, legal aid and other assis-

What no one can give them however, is the kind of excitement they used to get from knowing they were part of a movement that was changing life in Poland.

Israel Reports Airport Held

(Continued from Page 1) arrange a peaceful PLO withdraw-

ai from West Beirut. An Israeli official in Jerusalem, however, said Sunday that they have still not received satisfactory assurances that the PLO is willing leave Beirut and declared that Israeli forces will be bound by no

'fixed rules" in returning fire from

the Palestinians in the city. Israeli radio Sunday night quoted sources as saying that Mr. Habib believes that negotiations on the details of a PLO withdrawal from Beirut should begin in two or three days. The radio said Mr. Habib has already worked out "withdrawal routes and schedules," but that in the opinion of Israeli sources "there is still no sign indicating this as fact."

Pressure, Reprisal

Israeli officials said there were two reasons for the intense bornbardment Sunday: to pressure the guerrillas to leave and to serve as a reprisal for Palestinian mortar and missile attacks that Israel said had violated the cease-fire.

Lebanese police said at least 200 persons were killed and 400 wounded during the Israeli attacks Sunday. The report could not be verified independently.

The PLO news agency, WAFA, said the Israelis broke the truce with a shell barrage early Sunday in the area of the airport on Beirut's southern edge.

The PLO and its leftist allies struck back with artillery fire di-rected both at the Israeli forces and at Christian East Beirut. WAFA said PLO forces shot down an Israeli helicopter offshore

from central West Beirut on Sunday morning. By mid-afternoon the agency re ported that a fresh Israeli mechanized brigade, supported by air strikes, had entered the battle for

the start of the siege, but cargo buildings farther north had been in Palestinian hands.

the airport. Israeli tanks have held

the airport runways almost since

Garrison Warned

Lebanese state and privately owned radio stations said Israeli tanks drove onto an airport runway, warned a small Lebanese police garrison against resistance, then moved north to the airport highway to battle guerrillas on the fringe of a Palestinian refugee

WAFA said fires were raging out of control and the fighting prevented ambulances from reaching the wounded, the agency said.

Lebanese officials said Israeli ground troops were reported advancing on the city's main Palestinian refugee camps. But Mr. Meridor said the troops were under order not to attack refugee

Tass Says Embassy is Attacked

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Tass ccused Israel early Sunday of deliberately firing at the territory of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut, and said it was "high time to put a straitjacket on the Zionist killers." The Tass commentary said Isra-

el was aiming at complete destruction of Beirut, and it charged that "impudent Israeli bands have several times deliberately fired rockets and phosphorous shells at the territory of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission ... that have caused substantial material dam-

The agency said bombs and rockets were exploding near the Tass offices but it made no mention of Soviet casualties.

It said Israel was determined to foil any possible peaceful settlement of the Lebanese conflict and Radio Monte Carlo sought the physical elimination of PLO forces. The agency repeated charges that the United States en-



This 7-month-old baby lost both arms and was severely burned Sunday when an Israeli jet bombed a Christian residential area in East Beirut. The Israelis said the bombing was an accident.

44 Children Are Killed In Bus Crash in France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche BEAUNE, France - Forty-four children and nine adults were killed early Saturday when two buses taking children to summer camp in the French Alps crashed into a string of vehicles. Seven cars and a West German bus were also involved in the crash, the worst in

It occurred before dawn on a wet, slippery road at a crowded highway interchange near Beaune, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) southeast of Paris, as millions of Europeans began their August vacation exodus. The highway, the A6 autoroute, is the major holiday route from Paris to the Mediterranean coast and the Alps.

Investigators said Sunday that they had not determined the cause of the crash, but they discounted reports that the buses were speed-

The newspaper France-Soir quoted witnesses as saying the bus drivers were "racing each other at 120 to 130 kilometers an hour. The sneed limit for buses is 90 kilometers an hour; for cars, 130. A relative of seven of the dead

children said, "The drivers were disputing among themselves, angry that they were 45 minutes late and arguing over their loads" before the buses left Crepy-en-Valois, a small town north of Paris, for the summer camp, where the children were to have stayed three-weeks.

Drivers' Story Confirmed

The driver and relief driver of the other camp bus denied that the buses were speeding and investigators said their story was confirmed Sunday by the driver of the West German bus,

Transport Minister Charles Fiterman, who flew to the scene, ordered an immediate inquiry, which police sources said would concentrate on the condition of the two buses and their speed at the time of the accident. They said it would also examine safety provisions aboard commercial buses.

A prosecutor in Dijon, about 25 miles north of the accident site. said he would open an official jud-icial inquiry Monday that could

The children's buses set out Friday evening. The Transport Minishad predicted that more than million people, nearly one Frenchman in five, would be on the country's highways between Thursday and Monday.

Investigators said Sunday that the two camp buses were behind the West German tourist bus when the German bus braked suddenly, apparently because the road narrows from three lanes to two where the main north-south highway is joined by a highway from eastern France and a feeder highway from Diion.

Cars Were Crushed

The leading camp bus struck the rear of the West German bus. The second camp bus then crushed at least two cars caught between the children's buses. One car exploded into flames, setting the second camp bus on fire, police said.

A counselor got 14 children to safety out the back door of one burning bus. Smoke kept rescuers from saving 44 others, aged 6 to 15, and two drivers and two counselors. The bus's front door was iammed shut in the crash. Five adults in cars involved in

the crash were killed, and at least three injured. The second camp bus was carrying 48 children, three counselors and two drivers, all of whom escaped unharmed. Fortyfive children were initially listed as dead, but one was later found safe. The children's bodies were taken

funeral Tuesday afternoon. The worst previous road accident in France was in 1973 when a bus carrying Belgian tourists crashed into a ravine in the Grenoble region, killing 43 persons and injuring six.

to Crépy-en-Valois to await a mass

Italian Traffic Fatalities ROME (AP) - Police reported

scores of traffic accidents Saturday. They said seven persons were killed and 10 injured in a six-vehicie pileup near Pescara. An acci-dent on a highway bridge between Venice and Trieste killed a Torkish

Somali Rebel Says U.S. **Could Lose Access to** Port if Regime Falls

By Alan Cowell

New York Tones Service NAIROBI - The United States would stand to lose its military access to the northern Somali port of Berbera if insurgents fighting against President Mohammed Siad Barre triumph in the month-old hostilities, according to a principal spokesman for the insurgents here.

Washington has an agreement with President Siad Barre gnaranteeing access by U.S. military units to the airfield and port at Berbera, a former Soviet installation. It was once viewed as a high priority by U.S. military planners, but West-ern diplomatic sources say it is now granted less prominence in Pentagon thinking.

Insurgent Spokesman

The access agreement is nonetheless significant, for it provides the United States with one of a string of military facilities for ships and aircraft stretching from Oman to Kenya on the western littoral of the Indian Ocean.

In an interview here Friday, Mohammed Y. Abshir, spokesman for the insurgent Somali Democratic Salvation Front, said the access agreement would be "re-viewed" if the campaign to oust viewed" if the campaign to oust Mr. Siad Barre succeeded.

"Somalia should be free of big-power military bases," Mr. Abshir said. "We would not allow anything that would give the appearance of a military base or anything that would bring about East-West confrontation. We would not accept it from the Americans or the

The assessment that an insurnt victory would be inimical to U.S. strategic interests was shared by Western diplomats in Nairobi, but from a different perspective.

The Western view is that be-cause Libya is reportedly arming. financing and supporting the in-surgents, and because the insurgents are thought to be fighting alongside large numbers of Ethiopian regulars in Somalia, a natural consequence of a victory by them would be a demand for the United States to relinquish its dominant position in Somalia.

Both Ethiopia and Libya are supported by the Soviet Union, last year the two nations signed a tripartite agreement with Southern Yemen that Mr. Siad Barre has indicated he perceives as

The insurgent offensive began in early July, prompting the United States, Somalia's main ally, to be-

equipment, anti-aircraft guns, small arms and ammunition to bolster Mr. Siad Barre's beleaguered autocratic regime.

Washington's Concern

The decision, made after months of stalling on deliveries involving \$20 million in military assistance, was seen by Western diplomats in Nairobi as a token of Washington's concern over the threat to the Somali leader and as a warning to Ethiopia to exercise restraint.

Mr. Abshir said that in the four weeks of fighting the insurgents had occupied Galdogob and Balumbal, two towns along the Ethiopia-Somalia border, and continued to hold them. He said the insurgents' aim was to pick off re-gional centers and so increase pres-

sure for Mr. Siad Barre's Ouster.

He denied that Ethiopian regulars were fighting alongside the insurgents, asserting that the heavy weaponry being used in the cam-paign — including tanks, armored cars and MiG fighters — was part of the guerrillas' own ausc Western diplomatic sources, basing their reports on intelligence ining their reports to intelligence in-formation, insist that the column is largely made up of Ethiopian regu-lars backed by Ethiopian equip-ment and financed by Libya.

Ethiopia and Somalia, traditional enemies in the Horn of Africa, have long challenged one another over the Ogaden area of Ethiopia, which is populated predominantly by ethnic Somalia.

In 1977-78, the two neighbors fought a full-scale war over the Ogaden, which the Somelia lost. During the war, the Soviet Union withdrew its support from Mr. Siad Barre and threw its weight behind the Marxist regime in Addis Ababa Up to then, the Soviet Union had maintained a high profile in Somalia and had been in the process of creating a major sali-tary installation in Berbera.

Mr. Siad Barre then turned to

the United States for support: But Western diplomatic sources say that that backing was made condi-tional on his eschewing further adventures in the Ogaden. Since then, the hostile neighbors have pursued a proxy war, Western diplomats and other analysts say, by using surrogate groups to continue

Mr. Abshir disputed that interpretation, insisting that the Somali Democratic Salvation Front was an indigenous opposition movewithout outsiders in its

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WORLD BRIEFS

Seamen on British Ferries to Strike

LONDON - A strike by 4,000 scamen on Britain's state-owned Scalink letty services w over the weekend, the National Union of Seamen said.

The walkout will affect the ferries at the busiest holiday time of the year, but ships operated by other countries and private companies will not be affected. The Sealink routes connect 10 British ports to France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of

The dispute is over a proposal by Sealink to save £1.3 million (\$2.26 million) a year on the route from Harwich, on the east coast, to the Hook of Holland. Union members at Harwich, who said the economies would mean a 24-percent cut in wages, have already been on strike for three

Isolationism Worries U.S. General

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Army's European commander, Gen. Frederick Kroesen, said that Soviet weapons modernization in the past 20 years has allowed the Warsaw Pact to catch up with the Western alliance, but he said he is also concerned by the apparent revival of sentiment in the United States for withdrawing its forces.

He told the magazine U.S. News and World Report that U.S. troops

in Europe still depend on reinforcement from the United States, "but I don't think that the enemy can be on the banks of the Rhine in three days or seven days or any of those magic numbers that some people

He said the Soviet T-64 tank is formidable and in some ways more sophisticated than the U.S. M-60. He said the new U.S. M-1 tank, when fully supplied, will be superior to any Soviet tank in the field, but not

Abductions Reported in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR - An American woman and her father, one of El Salvador's most important industrialists, have been kidnapped from their luxury homes in the capital, relatives said Sunday.

Patricia Cuellar, who disappeared Tuesday, was kidnapped by assailants who broke into her home in San Salvador's Roma neighborhood, according to her aunt, Consuelo. Mrs. Cuellar said a servant was also missing. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said it was searching for Miss Cuellar, 24, who had lived in El Salvador most of her life. The aunt said Miss Cuellar's father, Maurico, a Salvadoran citizen, was kidnapped Wednes-

day from his home in the Escalon neighborhood. The family members said they had not been contacted by the kidnappers.

In his sermon Sunday, Armro Rivera y Damas, the acting archbishop of El Salvador, said Bernardo Dewerchin, a Belgian architect, was alain Saturday in the town of Santiago Texacuangos, six miles (16 kilometers) southeast of the capital, Mr. Dewerchin had been working as a volunteer on construction of a hospital, he said.

Zimbabwe May Shift Abduction Hunt

HARARE, Zimhabwe — Government troops and police continued their search of bushland Sunday for six American, British and Australian tourists taken hostage nine days earlier by an armed gang, military

Police sources said that if the hostages were not found by Monday, security forces would have to rethink their strategy. More than 2,000 troops have been searching the bush near the southern city of Bulawayo for signs of the kidnappers and hostages.

The hostages have been identified as Brett Baldwin and Kevin Filis, both 23, from Seattle; Britons James Greenwell, 18, a student from Liverpool, and Martyn Hodgson, 35, a civil engineer from Peterborough; and Australians Tony Baizelj, 25, from Tasmania, and William Butler, 31, from Newcastle, The gummen had threatened to kill them by last Friday unless the government released detainers loyal to Joshua Nkomo. who was dropped as a Cabinet minister.

Iranian Officials to Visit Gulf States

BEIRUT — An Iranian government delegation will visit Kuwait and other Gulf states shortly, a Kuwait minister announced Similay, amid Iraci claims of a major victory on the Basra front

Official sources in Knwait said the visit would be the first by an Iranian government delegation since the Gulf war crupted in Septembr Iraq said Iran lost more than 6,000 troops in its fifth offensive that

In Baghdad, a booby-trapped car exploded outside the Planning Ministry Sunday, killing and wounding an undergrained multicry of military personnel, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

took place over the weekend.

Amid Hard Times, a Fantasy Showplace Packs Them In

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Fla - In this, the summer of America's hardest times in four decades, the press of humanity within the gates of the Magic Kingdom is nearly crushing enough to bring on fermentation.

Tall Barre's L

Microsoft Manager of the second of the secon

Total de la completa del completa de la completa del completa de la completa del completa de

Lines, lines - packed long and poky - are all over Walt Disney World. The Sisting Chapel is more easily attained this summer than the Country Bear Jamboree.

Escapism appears to be the cause. In the Depression, the movies caught fire. People some how managed to scrape up the coms to buy themselves a couple of hours in another world. In this recession, the people have somehow got hold of a fistful of \$20 bills, and millions of them are availing themselves of Walt Disney's world, in which when you wish upon a star it makes no

Fantasy still fills the house, to

At Florida's Disney World, Recession Takes a Holiday

the time of \$500 million a year. There were 13.1 million visitors last year. And though the management estimates that attendance is now off by 5 percent, nearly all young and shiny.
"We're running on savings," one can only wonder where, if the 5 percent returned today, they would fit in.

"Maybe the recession is all up here," said Jim Ryan, pointing at his temple. Mr. Ryan, a schooltescher from Stroudsburg. Pa: was camping here last week. "I mean, I've seen people with five, six seven kids laying out \$150 for tickets. And these are not \$150 people."

in more ways than one, this amusement park may be the economic anomaly of the season.

Tourism officials across the ountry are estimating that most

people are not vacationing more than 250 miles (400 kilometers) from home. But the license plates in the parking lots here re-

The automobile industry says people have cut back so much that the average age of a car is now five years and some months. Yet the vehicles here are

said Al Lewellyn, of Royal Oaks, Mich., a supervisor in a tool and die plant until the economy killed the plant last spring. "I'm looking for work, but I'm being kind of casual about it for the time being. I'm getting my jollies through my kids, you might say, shoving the bad thoughts out of

Parent vs. Child

Some other impressions on the great passing parade here

Parents seem to think that children should feel as grateful for tickets to Disney World as sweethearts would feel if you could buy them the first of May. ald Duck, Pluto and some of the other beloved characters, expressed unhappiness with Disney management policies.

It was a no-win situation. The jobs were intended to be filled by kids, who would work for a time for a hair above minimum wage and then go on to college and real careers. But Goofy and his colleagues were smitten by the roles, and they want to go on into middle age being Captain Hook and whatnot.

"Twe been talking to a representative of the Teamsters," Goofy said the other day. We're organizing, man. This is the big time. How do you think Disney is going to like it when you've got pickets out on Interstate 4 saying Mickey Mouse Wants to Unionize?' '

Goofy said a preponderant number of the characters want a union, but he added that "we've got a couple of weasels," and then he said something pejora-tive about Winnie the Pooh.

proposal has received widespread

three have lost legs and five others

have lost hands and received other

One British soldier has died,

Under the plan to relocate the

capital, the permanent British mili-

tary garrison, which will number

3,000 or more, would take over

er reported that a Royal Navy ship

in the South Atlantic warned two

weeks before the April 2 invasion

that the Argentine takeover was

imminent, but that the warning

was never received by Foreign Sec-

retary Lord Carrington. Govern-ment sources told the Observer the

warning many have been blocked

by the Ministry of Defense, which

Soviet Deputy Premier

Named Envoy to Cuba

The Associated Press

tushev, one of the 11 Soviet deputy

premiers, has been appointed am-bassador to Cuba, Tass reported

"It's clearly a demotion," said

a clear picture of how to call for less.

MOSCOW - Konstantin F. Ka-

regarded it as embarrassing.

Meanwhile, The Sunday Observ-

support from the 1,800 islanders.

Reagan, in New Approach, Offers Little Hope for Brezhnev Summit

By Murrey Marder Washington Post Service

وكذاعن المكمل

WASHINGTON - President Reagan last week virtually swept off the diplomatic checkerboard 18 months of maneuvering over a summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

At his press conference Wednesday, the president questioned the likelihood of a summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev more seriously than he has done since he took office, saying, "I don't know whether it's going to be this year or next or at all." That downgrading of a summit conference barely registered on the American scene, but it has significant implications in politics as well as in diplomacy.

All U.S. presidents have been eager to deal with their superpower adversaries at first hand. and their advisers traditionally have been fearful that summit meetings will produce unwarrant. ed euphoria or create a crisis.

Only a few months ago, administration political advisers were signaling that those risks were worth taking for the domestic political benefits that could flow from a Reagan-Brezhnev summit before the Nov. 2 elections. The president's latest remarks indicate the opposite, that little political weight is being given to the need to reduce American-Soviet tension.

Mr. Reagan's comments also show that his administration no longer feels obliged to hold out the prospect of an early summit with Mr. Brezhnev for the sake of unity injuries while attempting to clear with Western Europe.

Before Mr. Reagan's trip to Europe in June, he and his advisers strongly encouraged expectations about a summit. On May 9 in a major commitment to "dialogue" with the Soviet Union, the president said that if it proved impossi ble "to meet with President Brezhnev in New York next month, as he had proposed, "I would hope we could arrange a future meeting where positive results can be anticipated

The prospect of a summit conference, coupled with decisions to open nuclear arms-control negotiations in Geneva, did help the administration to allay widespread. apprehensions in Europe about its entire East-West policy. But now the administration's priorities have changed. The loser in the summit

maneuvering is the Soviet Union. For the Soviet Union, a formal summit meeting is a means of restoring some of the international stature it lost by its intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 and by the imposition of martial law in Po-land in December. It is precisely for those reasons that the Reagan administration has looked on a summit meeting as a benefit to the Soviet Union that it could grant or withhold. their truth of The Soviet Union, therefore, conceivable."

never seriously considered sending for a record of "imperialist advenits ailing 75-year-old leader to New York in June to the kind of summit meeting that Mr. Reagan wanted — informal talks on the edges of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarma-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ment. Mr. Brezhnev wanted a fulldress summit meeting with Mr. Reagan and proposed holding it in October in Switzerland or Finland. In May and June, while the Reagan administration was repairing its own strained relations with its West European allies, it indicated it was receptive to Mr. Brezhnev's alternative. But when the president returned from Europe, his administration shifted to the opposite tack. That was publicly reflected in a Reagan speech to the

which he assailed the Soviet Union

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

could be just a singular case turn-

ing on complex and disputed facts,

a \$2.05-million libel verdict against

The Washington Post has sent

shock waves through the journal-

The federal jury's verdict Friday for William P. Tavoulareas, presi-

dent of the Mobil Oil Corp., was

the first multimillion-dollar award

of libel damages against one of the

nation's major newspapers in re-

Coming after a \$1.8-million

dgment won by the actress Carol

Burnett in her suit against the Na-

tional Enquirer, The Post's legal

defeat has touched off worry that

it may be growing more hazardous to publish criticism of rich and

Mr. Tavonlareas, on the other

He was awarded \$1.8 million in

punitive damages and \$250,000 in

compensatory damages when the jury concluded that he was mali-

ciously libeled by an article in The Post that alleged he had misused

Mobil's money and his influence

to "set up his son" and enrich him

dict, said Boisfeuillet Jones Jr., the

newspaper's vice president and counsel. He said the jury's finding that the articles had been pub-

lished with reckless disregard of

their truth or falsity was "just in-

The Post plans to appeal the ver-

hand, called the verdict a victory

for responsible journalism.

in the shipping business.

Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and

save enough on the call to paint the town.

When you're having the most colorful trip of your life, let your family and friends have a "look" right along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you have

cent years, legal experts said.

ism profession

powerful people.

WASHINGTON - Although it

Huge Post Libel Defeat

Jolts News Profession

tures" and a "scourge of tyranny." At the same time, senior administration officials in private stressed the necessity of producing tangible progress in U.S.-Soviet relations as a prerequisite for any summit conference — notably, movement toward acceptance of U.S. terms in the new strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva.

results by October, or any time this year, are virtually zero. Mr. Reagan has now publicly reconfirmed that the route to a summit is blocked, by reverting to the administration's earlier stiff terms for a meeting with Mr. Brezhnev. In the president's new approach, a summit conference is not a "cure for everything that's wrong in the world," and it must be carefully

The chances of producing any such

planned. This carries the process back to scuare one.

Libel experts said that judges seem more willing now to send the

issue of malice to the jury, and ju-

ries may be more inclined to mir-

ror growing public skepticism

has represented news organiza-tions in libel cases, said awards of

libel damages of this magnitude

could convince news organizations

not to do serious investigative sub-

jects because of the risk of crush-

ing liability.
"If you took this verdict serious-

ly as a matter of law and legal

standards," Mr. Jones said, "you

would see a lot less news in news-

papers, at least where complex

facts were involved or where some-

one with a lot of resources can pur-

sue a grievance against you."

It came after two embarrass-

ments last year for The Post, Re-

porter Janet Cooke won a Pulitzer

Prize for an article about an 8

year-old heroin addict named

Jimmy," which she later admitted

Then, under threat of a lawsuit

by former President Jimmy Carter,

the newspaper printed a front-page

apology for reporting false gossip in 1981 that the Carters had

"bugged" Blair House while Presi-

dent-elect Reagan was living there.

Supreme Court decisions begin

ning with New York Times vs. Sul-

livan in 1963 shielded the press

from liability for criticizing "public figures" such as Mr. Tavou-

lareas except in cases of "actual

malice," defined as reckless disre-

gard of the truth or the printing of

Floyd Abrams, a lawyer who

Aristides Royo, at left, and Ricardo de la Espriella, who has succeeded him as Panama's president, in a file photograph.

Top Panama Officials Accept Order to Resign

PANAMA CITY - Senior government officials have agreed to resign in accordance with orders

from the powerful National Guard. following the resignation of President Aristides Royo.... the shakeup, which was announced

Saturday, but denounced the Na- year term as president in 1978. tional Guard commander, Gen. Rubén Dario Paredes, for closing Panama's eight newspapers for a

"The reality is that the National Guard has deposed the president and imposed a program on his successor," said a statement signed by six opposition parties. Mr. Royo, 42, resigned Friday, two years before his term was to expire, citing a

The National Guard is Panama's only military force and is a major power in domestic affairs. Gen. Paredes has asked for the resignations of all high-ranking offi-cials in Mr. Royo's administration.

Austerity Moves Approved in Italy; Gasoline Price Up

ROME — Italy's fragile five-par-ty coalition has approved without dissent austerity measures de-scribed by Premier Giovanni Spa-dolini as "most severe" and aimed at checking the runaway government budget deficit.

Mr. Spadolini said the most significant of the moves approved Saturday by the Cabinet was a 100-lire increase in gasoline prices, taking super grade to 1,120 lire a liter (about \$3.10 a gallon) — now among the world's most expensive after a total 160-line rise since the beginning of the year.

The measures contained broad. outlines for next year's budget and emergency provisions aimed at catting spending and increasing revenues to limit the 1982 deficit, which is expected to exceed 50 tril-lion lire (about \$36 billion).

Mr. Spadolini said that he would present the lower house this week with two decrees, one intended to cut spending and increase incomes in social security and the other postponing changes in the status of nontax salary deductions. Before the Cabinet meeting, Industry Minister Giovanni Marcora said the government will also propose raising all value-added taxes, with the lowest rate going from 15 percent to 18 percent to bring in an extra 3 trillion lire a year.



Ricardo de la Espriella, the vice president, was sworn in Friday to succeed Mr. Royo. He presided Saturday at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the death of Gen. Omar Tozzijos, the National Guard commander who Opposition leaders welcomed seized power in 1968. Gen. Torrijos appointed Mr. Royo to a six-

Resignations Promised

Ernesto Pérez Valladares, secretary of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party, indicated Saturday that all ranking government officials would heed Gen. Paredes' demand by Monday. Gen. Paredes said Friday that

some of the officials would be reappointed and others replaced.

"Royo's resignation was expected because four years is a long time for a government to suffer a wearing-out process," Mr. Perez Valladares said.

Mr. Espriella retained Susana de Torrijos as education minister Saturday after she helped him settle a 31-day teachers' strike. Mrs. Torri-jos was a sister-in-law of the late

Gen. Torriios. The six opposition parties — which span the political spectrum from Communist to center-right—endorsed a pledge by Gen. Paredes to replace Mr. Royo's controller and attorney general, whom they accused of tolerating corruption.

They also welcomed his promise to name a commission of lawyers to reform the 1972 constitution, which they said would have favored the Democratic Revolution-

ary Party in the 1984 election. There has been growing discon-tent in Panama over inflation, re-cession and alleged U.S. violations of the Panama Canal treaties that were engineered by Gen. Torrijos and President Jimmy Carter.

Argentine pilots paid an enormous price, according to the Pentagon official. More than half the attacking planes were lost, he said. In the only dispute with the Pentagon account, the Argentine official said his country's casualties on the 505 sorties flown were high but not

50 percent.

The Pentagon official said the British sorely missed the reach of carrier-based attack planes such as the F-14 to protect their ships. They had to rely on Harrier jump jets, which, according to the Pentagon official, "failed to keep the enemy off the ships and off the beaches." He claimed that a third of the Harriers sent to the Falk-

He also said that after-action reports indicate a British sub sunk the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano with 50-year-old torpedoes rather than the highly touted and modern Tigerfish that were credited in many accounts.

Stanley Abandonment Sought

their capital 25 miles from Stanley to Port Louis because it will take years to clear thousands of land mines left from the war, the Sunday Times reported here.

Pakistan Reviving Plan for A-Plant

impact to enable the bombs to nards of the ship - such as ammunition storage areas — and to give the plane time to escape. ing an "Islamic bomb."

He said some of the bombs were set to explode only after absorbing more impact than provided by the thin sides of the British ships. "Some of the ships were like but-The U.S. official discussed the

France was to supply an 800-megawatt reactor in 1976 but withdrew from the project because of U.S. pressure. Gen. Zia said Paki-stan was not developing a nuclear bomb, either for itself or its Islam-

after-action reports piling up in the Pentagon on a background basis, meaning that what he said could be reported but not attributed to ic allies. He said Pakistan's nuclear Office of Saudi Paper program is peaceful and devoted only to meeting energy needs. "Nuclear power is a double-edged sword and we know which side cuts and which side bleeds," Gen. Is Bombed in London LONDON — A pro-Iranian group has claimed responsibility for a bomb attack Saturday night on the London office of a Saudi Pérez de Cuéllar in Tunisia Arabian newspaper, police said TUNIS — UN Secretary-Gener-al Javier Pérez de Cuéllar arrived The unnamed group made its claim in a telephone call to a news here Saturday for a five-day visit to Tunisia, his first to an African agency. The bomb smashed the windows of the office of the pro-Western, Jeddah-based Asharq alcountry since he became secretary general Jan. 1. IN PARIS,

U.S. Says Bomb Warheads Failed In Exocet, Half of Argentine Hits Terry Peck, who proposed the plan. The Sunday Times said the

Children do not always feel that

way. They get hot and bothered,

pitch tantrums, and snarl foot traffic. That sort of behavior

tends to make a parent, if only

for a second, long for the empty

nest. Instead, empty threats are

"I'll slap the fire out of you!"

"Your daddy will skin you

"Henry David, kill your son!" Waddling down Main Street,

U.S.A., ice cream in the left paw

and a toddler dangling from the

right, we are not a pretty sight.

Fully half of the nation appears

to be fat, and none of us resem-

bles the people on television who.

Like the man who follows the

elephant with a shovel, Goofy is

hanging on to his job because it

is, after all, show business. Last

fall, the fellow who plays Goofy,

along with those who play Don-

hollered.

By George C. Wilson

Weshington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Fewer than half the Argentine bombs that hit ships off the Falkland Islands exploded, a Pentagon official has revealed in a background briefing on

the basis of top-secret reports.

At least six British ships were discovered to have unexploded Argentine bombs lodged deep inside them, he disclosed.

In addition, he confirmed that the French Exocet missile that sank the destroyer Sheffield carried a warhead that failed to detonate. The Sheffield was sunk by explosions touched off by the missile's burning fuel, he said.

A high-level British commander told the Pentagon that he would have recommended withdrawing the fleet from the Falklands rather than accept the losses projected if all the Argentine bombs that actually hit their target had exploded,

Rigged for Land

plode in some situations, and

Navy sources said the failure rate

has indeed been as high as 70 per-

cent in recent ocean exercises with

bombs detonated by electrical sig-

Another failing, an Argentine officer said, was that many of the

bombs had fuses to delay their det-

onation for several seconds after

penetrate into the vulnerable in-

Background Briefing

STAY WITH US.

HOTEL INTER CONTINENTAL PARIS

Most of the bombs used against the British fleet were bought from the United States about 13 years LONDON (UPI) — Residents of the Faikland Islands may move ago, an Argentine officer said Fri-day, and the most likely reason for the failures was that the bombs were rigged to destroy land targets.

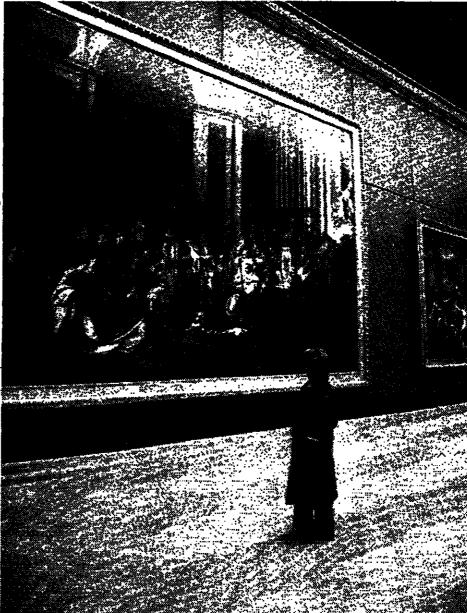
The Pentagon official revealed that up to 70 percent of more mod-ern Navy bombs have failed to ex-

The people are terrified by this problem of mines. Life here has been ruined totally by them," said

one Eastern European source, adding that the transfer was puzzling because Mr. Katushev, 54, is believed to be a protégé of President Leonid I. Brezhnev.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Pakistan has announced plans to resurrect the nuclear plant project at Chashma but President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq reiterated that he had no intention of acquir-

Munir Ahmed, chairman of Pakistan's atomic energy commission, said Saturday that Pakistan would soon invite bids from foreign firms willing to help set up the \$1.5-bil-lion plant at Chashma in the Punjab province, about 370 miles (600 kilometers) southwest of Islama-





Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save money.

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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you have the whole picture.

<u>Grain and Pipeline</u>

It's Very Clear A Better Way

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

How can you justify selling the Russians grain when you object so violently to the allies buying their pipeline gas?

How can you fail to see the difference? We take their money; Europe pays them money.

That is very clever, but off the point. We are looking after the income of our farmers and the Europeans are looking after the income of their workers. Why is our politics holier than theirs?

Politics has no place in global strategy. Our farmers are clamoring for multi-year contracts but we are approving these sales only one year at a time. And if we could deny the Russians grain, we would. But if we don't sell it to them, others will. When Jimmy Carter tried, it didn't hurt the Soviet Union but it was a terrible blow to the farmers of the United States. Go over that one again, slowly.

Wheat is wheat, corn is corn. What the Russians can't get from us they can always get from Canada, Argentina, Australia

And the world market would buy American grain to fill the gaps?

So how does that hurt American farmers? Well, we can command a better price when we sell large amounts directly.

But if we held some grain off the market, couldn't we drive up the world price and make it expensive for them to buy elsewhere? Then American consumers would also pay more for grain, and our government would have to buy the surplus. That could get expensive.

So it's not that we couldn't hurt the Russians, but that we don't want to pay the price? Isn't that Europe's logic, too, when it insists on going through with the pipeline?

You're still ignoring grand strategy. The Russians are practically broke. If we took their hard currency and Europe didn't give them any, sooner or later they wouldn't be able to afford more weapons and military adventures.

But you have said you would relent on the pipeline when Poland ends martial law.

Yes, but then it would cost the Kremlin a lot more in subsidies to make the people in Poland work productively.

When it comes to security, hasn't Moscow spent whatever it costs, for 60 years? And if the purpose is to make them shift spending from guns to bread, how does it help to sell them bread? It would cost them 10 times as much to build a decent agriculture.

You can't look at it so narrowly. Bread is not the rope that Lenin said we would sell him to hang its with. But on this pipeline, they played one banker against another to get it built practically for nothing.

You could have stopped that by declaring Poland to be bankrupt and by drying up Communist credit.

Well, we thought of that, but it would have really hurt our banks and maybe disrupted the whole hanking system. Without stable banking, how would they pay for our grain?

And walk right into our trap? Now you've got it.

Wanted: A U.S. Initiative

When Israel invaded on June 6, it was

called upon by a unanimous Security Council resolution (endorsed by the United States) to

withdraw unconditionally. Yet the main dip-

lomatic effort of the past few weeks by the

United States has been concentrated not on

securing Israel's withdrawal but on obtaining the departure from the Lebanon of the Pales-

tinian guerrillas now besieged in Beirut, thus

Meanwhile, most evenings on television

the world has been able to watch scenes of

indiscriminate slaughter. It was as if each

night in Beirut a hundred or so people ---

men. women and children — were chosen to be sentenced, innocent and without trial, to a

most harrible death; to be blown limb from

limb by bombs and shells, torn to shreds by

the infamous cluster weapons, or crushed un-

Yet even the carnage of Beirut might even-

tually be seen as worthwhile if it led not only

to a reconstruction of the Lebanese state but

also to a real peace settlement between Israel

and the Palestinians. But Mr. Begin is clearly determined to follow a policy which makes a

settlement with the Palestinians impossible.

bridge the remaining gap over recognition and talks with the PLO by endorsing the new

draft resolution tabled in the Security Coun-

cil by France and Egypt. President Reagan should seize this chance. Otherwise a conclu-

The United States has an opportunity to

der tons of rubble from their own homes.

fulfilling one of Mr. Begin's main war aims.

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

President Reagan has decided to extend grain sales to the Soviet Union for a year. He has a whole series of reasons why it is right and just for Americans to sell grain while it is deplorable for Europeans to sell technology and equipment for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

These reasons are not entirely frivolous But, having studied them with some dili-gence, we can report that they are most apt to be persuasive to people who are, at the moment of hearing, standing in a cornfield. If you happen to be standing instead in, say, a sor plant in West Germany, they are not likely to be persuasive at all.

It is no surprise that Mr. Reagan is keeping

American farmers in the Soviet branch of the grain trade. He lifted the embargo his predecessor had imposed after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and gave not the slightest thought to reimposing it when the Polish crackdown followed last December. In respect to the grain trade, he accepts no real political linkage. Although in making now a single-year grain agreement he pretends to be denying the Kremlin the comforts of a multiyear agreement, the farmer pressure to which he has bent all along ensures that grain exports will be perennial.

But he does demand political linkage - to Poland - in the Europeans' pipeline business. That the Europeans object, on a host of political, economic and legal grounds, leaves him cold. All the toughness that one would expect him to direct at the Soviets or at the authorities in Poland is being brought to bear on America's closest allies.

Our own view has been that sanctions entail a range of political conditions and economic links that do not lend themselves easily to sustained alliance-wide application. In principle, it looks attractive to deny the adversary something of value. But first of all it matters greatly who the target is — the huge, disciplined Soviet society, for instance, or the relatively small and perhaps more vulnerable Polish regime? Then there is the question of paying the specific price. Who will pay? How? For how long? To what end?

These questions would be difficult enough if general economic conditions were excellent and the alliance was humming along smoothly on its other cylinders. In conditions of recession and disarray, they push the system to its limit. That is why we hope the administration will figure out in the coming months how to assert its leadership in ways that ease the alliance back onto a cooperative track.

It may be difficult under presently conceivable conditions to make the Soviet Union bend in specified ways to Western sanctions. But surely it cannot be politically irrelevant that Moscow has a large and continuing need for Western technology and capital. To leave this broad and vital commerce to the workings of the market seems a strange abdication of the collective responsibility.

That alliance agreement on an economic strategy may be slow and incomplete in coming is no reason to back away from the question. George Shultz would seem exactly the right man to frame the terms of such a common inquiry, as soon as the emotions now flaring over the pipeline can be subdued.

sion in the Lebanon which is limited to the

disarming and dispersal of the PLO will sim-ply mean fueling the flames of a more radical

Palestinian nationalism and anti-American resentment throughout the Arab world, with

probably serious consequences for Western

Ronald Reagan made an incredible remark at his meeting with NATO heads of state in Bonn last month. According to European of-

ficials, the president said he thinks the Soviet

Union is already at war with the United

States. "They may not be fighting with us," one diplomat quoted the president as saying.

Other officials were stunned. Alexander

Haig, then the secretary of state, tried to

clean up afterwards by passing the president's remark off as "an ad-libbed, if you

Not much has been made of the statement; it's just another case of the president verbally

But what if Jimmy Carter had said the

One can only guess. Would the comment

have seemed even more frightening coming

from a president who was not thought to

need cue cards to represent his country in a serious international forum?

- The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

will, or unstructured personal intervention.

but they certainly are at war with us."

'An Incredible Remark'

... The Observer (London).

Soviet Woes, Viewed From Moscow MOSCOW - Industrial growth slowing, agri-culture in a mess, increasing reliance on

imports - these would be danger signals for any economy. In the Soviet Union the signals of economic trouble are so strong and persistent that they raise the question of political consequences.

That there are serious economic strains is not in doubt. The 4-percent annual growth rate of the 1970s has fallen to perhaps half that. Food is an acute problem. Three disastrous

grain harvests in a row have forced huge purchases abroad. A confidential report for Soviet leaders, about which Western reporters learned in May, said food imports cost \$700 million in 1970 and 10 times that, \$7.2 billion, in 1980. The report said a fifth of the grain crop and a third of the potatoes were lost because of bad harvesting.

distribution and storage.

The Reagan administration, reading the signs, argues that Moscow is vulnerable now to eco-nomic pressure. Hence the U.S. policy of sanctions against the Siberian pipeline, designed to force a change of Soviet policy in Poland.

The economic argument figures also in some analyses of the prospects for arms control agreements; it is said that pressure on Soviet policymakers to invest more in food and consumer goods and less in weapons will move them By Anthony Lewis

toward agreements. President Reagan has gone further, suggesting that economic failure and growing demands for political freedom will lead to collapse of the whole Soviet system.

How does the question of economic trouble and political consequences look in Moscow? It depends, naturally, on whose view it is. Here is a sampling of the viewpoints of Soviet officials, of Western diplomats and of a dissenter inside the whale, Roy A. Medvedev.

 Soviet officials are relatively open in conceding that the country has food problems. But they scoff at the notion that any popular revolt or basic change in the system will result.

"Everyone here over 30 knows about real hunger — and knows that we are absolutely safe from that now," said Georgi Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute for United States and Canadian Studies and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee. "With all the difficulties of weather and so on, we grow much more grain than we need to feed our people; the problem is mainly feeding livestock.

Aleksandr Bovin, a former aide to President Brezhnev and now a leading commentator on

personal view on the food problem.

"We don't need dramatic initiatives," he said. "You have to remember that private property has existed since the beginning of mankind, 6,000 years ago, and over all those years it developed effective mechanisms [for agriculture]. We broke all that in our revolution, but we have had only 60 years to develop new mechanisms. We'll try to find the best solution within the framework of collective property. Sometimes it's hard to introduce the collective principle. There is prejudice."

 Western diplomats said the food situation was bad outside Moscow, with rationing in some parts of Siberia. But none saw a possibility of

serious protest. "Food shortages are not new," one said. "And this is a very stable society."

Similarly, diplomats doubted that economic pressure would affect basic political positions, such as that on arms control. They said it was an economic political political understanding from the lime essential political understanding from the time Brezhnev took over the leadership that the military would have a steadily increasing budget, and that premise was not likely to change at a time of ng transition to a new leader.

On the other hand, the diplomats did not foresee any solution to the economic troubles. A special Central Committee meeting in May on agri-culture, they said, had produced nothing but in-

consistent bureaucratic juggling.

Roy Medvedev is a unique figure today. At a time when all other well-known dissidents have. been jailed, have gone abroad or, in the case of Andrei Sakharov, have been sent into internal exile, he works on in a tiny apartment, a fifth-floor walk-up on the outskirts of Moscow. He is a historian who calls himself a Marxist. "In agriculture," Medvedev said, the problem is that it is in no one's interest at any level to

work well; if you over-fulfill your plan, it's just taken away from you without compensation. Outside agriculture, no enterprise is ever de-clared bankrupt. They just roll on. There is no solution except to bring in elements of the market. People have to have some reason to work."

But what Soviet leader would have the ability or the political will to do that? he was asked. After all, any fundamental reform would chal-

lenge the position of the clite.
"It's hard to envisage it coming soon," Medvedev said, "because the post-Brezhnev political igures are of a similar generation. "But sooner or later, after further decay, there will be no alternative: not a revolution — no one

will be no alternative; not a revolution — no one wants that — but real change.

"By the late 1980s people will come to power—
those now 45 to 50— who will inderstand much more. They will improve administration. But the real changes will come in the 21st century, from those now 25 to 30."

The New York Times.

'As you can see, talk of a successor is premature.

Deal Moscow Back In on the Middle East? WASHINGTON — America has

By Malcolm Toon

From 1969 to 1979 the writer was successively U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Israel and the Soviet Union.

farther into the fringes of the action in the Middle East. Rarely has that exclusion seemed as obvious as in the weeks since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, when the Soviet profile in Soviets' own doing. The last forum

for a meaningful Soviet role in a

peace settlement was the Geneva Conference of 1973. The Soviets still

regard Geneva as the legal basis of

their participation in the peace pro-

cess. This is one of the reasons why

they insisted on reviving Geneva in the joint U.S.-Soviet declaration signed in New York on Oct. 1, 1977. The aim was to obtain recognition of their interests and co-equal "rights"

The 1977 declaration evoked

strong criticism in Israel and in the

United States. What bothered the

tunity afforded to the Soviets to re-establish their influence in the region.

In fact, subsequent developments

mainly Soviet inability or unwill-

ingness to resolve questions about the proper role of the Palestine Liber-

ation Organization, and then Sadat's dramatic trip to Jerusalem - mini-

mized the effect of the declaration.

But the key issue inherent in that dec-

laration remains: What role will the Soviet Union play in a comprehen-

sive settlement and in a solution to

I have never doubted that some-

where along the road of the Arab-Israeli peace process the Soviet Un-

ion must be included. If there is any

hope for progress now, this may be

the time to draw the Soviets back in,

for there are compulsions on both the Soviets and the Americans to resume

the roles of co-chairmen of the Gene-

va Conference and to make negotia-

tions multilateral again.

Like America, the Soviets can de-

rive little satisfaction from recent

Middle East developments. Contin-

ued hostilities between Iraq and Iran create real problems for the Soviets.

And the crushing defeat of the PLO

and of Syrian forces in Lebanon by the Israelis has been embarrassing

because it again showed Moscow's

unwillingness to risk a confrontation

related to ties with Israel. Impotence

America also has problems, mostly

with the United States.

the Palestinian question?

in the Middle East.

Middle Eastern politics has become virtually invisible.

No doubt there have been benefits from the minimization of the Soviet role. But exclusion of the Soviets has had its price - one that the United States probably cannot afford to pay much longer. Since Camp David, the monkey has been on America's back. Friends and adversaries have held it responsible for the lack of progress on the Palestinian problem, and its reputation is among the casualties when the peace and stability of the

taken a certain amount of

pleasure in the last decade in seeing

the Soviet Union edged farther and

excessive Israeli reaction. So this may be the time to share the burden and involve others in the process - particularly the Soviets.

area are undermined by terrorism

There now seems only slight room for maneuvering on arms control, given the uncompromising positions tak-en by both sides, and there is certainly little prospect of reaching understandings on regional political issues. This applies with particular force to the Middle East, an area where it is most difficult to agree on a formula to alleviate tension and the attendant risk of confrontation.

The Soviet role in the Middle East has long been unhealthful, even destructive to the chances of a fair and lasting settlement. So it was no surprise that the Soviet reaction to the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was pessimistic and obstructive. Moscow branded the accords as "a conspiracy against the Arab people" and Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem as

treason. This remains its line today. What lies behind this harsh Soviet reaction? I am convinced that the answer is linked to the growing distance between the Soviet Union and the mainstream of political events in the Middle East in recent years. The main players have been Israel, Egypt and the United States. In effect, the Camp David framework — although it faces serious problems now — has reduced significantly the Soviet Union's ability to re-establish its in curbing excessive Israeli actions — influence in the region.

The exclusion was largely of the dad reactor, the annexation of the Golan Heights, the breach of faith on settlement policy in the West Bank and, finally, the excesses of Israeli behavior in Lebanon — has evoked sharp criticism that is unwarranted but also understandable.

Meanwhile, the Camp David process is dead or at least moribund, and it seems unlikely that it can be revived as a meaningful negotiating mechanism as long as Menachem Begin is at the helm in Israel. It has been axiomatic in the Mid-

dle East that the risk of hostilities is highest when the negotiating process is at a standstill. This is the situation today; it may be time for a new initiative. And the way to achieve a settlement is not to limit the process to a circle of friends but to get all the major interests in the region to feel that they have a substantial stake in a solution and to take a role in achieving it. For this reason, it may now be time to deal the Soviets back in.



'It's not my piece. You sure it's not your piece?'

research at B'nai B'rith International. TEW YORK — When the Helsinki Final Act was signed seven years ago today by 35 states of Europe and North America, it was hailed by the Kremlin as the greatest historical event since the defeat of Hitler's armies, and as "a law of in-ternational life." Endless paeans poured from Soviet media. The anniversary is certain to be a pale reflection of 1975. The occasion will dutifully be marked, but enthusi-asm will have profoundly waned. Analysis of the radical transforma-

Helsinki

Has Been

Worth It

By William Korey

The writer directs international policy

7.47

tion will warrant the early attention of Secretary of State George P. Shultz because one of his critical decisions in the fall must focus on whether and how the United States should return to the Madrid review meeting of the 35-member Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is scheduled to resume on Nov. 9. Until 1980 the Kremlin made the

Helsinki process one of its major foreign policy slogans, proclaimed every year on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Since then it has not been listed among the party slogans.

Only intermittently do leading So-viet officials refer to Helsinki, and then usually in a defensive manner. The major work last year of Konstantin Chernenko, the principal associate of President Leonid Brezhnev, was devoted to an ardent though shallow defense of Soviet human rights. It mentioned Helsinki but once, and then inconsequentially.

The downplaying hardly comes as a surprise. At the Madrid review conference, the egregious Soviet abridgements of the Helsinki human rights provisions have been trumpeted to the world. Nearly 90 cases were thoroughly documented by the West, highlighting the crackdown on Jewish emigration and the repression of the voluntary Helsinki Watch committees. Madrid became an embarrassment to the Soviet Union.

Still, the Kremlin eschews any indi-cation of withdrawal from Helsinki. On the contrary, Pravda declared on Feb. 4 that Moscow attached "great importance" to the Madrid meeting. Five days later, Leonid Hyichev, the chief Soviet delegate, told the review session that the Soviet Union was "interested in a consistent continuation" of the Helsinki process.

Two key considerations guide this decision. First is Brezhnev's personal involvement. His name has been repeatedly linked by the Soviet Union with the Helsinki Final Act. On his 75th birthday last December, Pravda noted that he originated the idea of Helsinki "back in the mid-1960s." The Final Act was said to have constituted "a brilliant success,"

Second and equally important are hard policy interests. Central to Soviet diplomacy is the weakening and ultimately the severing of the American alliance with Western Europe. Helsinki is seen in Moscow as a vital forum for exploiting differences be-tween Washington and its NATO allies. Emphasis is placed on the benefits for Western Europe of trade with the Soviet Union and on disarmament. A Soviet media official this "more and more clear" to the Europeans that the American posture at Madrid did "not accord with the true realities" on the Continent.

While Moscow faces a dilemma in reacting to Madrid, there are those in the United States who have urged withdrawal from the Helsinki process on grounds that the Final Act merely ratifies Soviet domination of Eastern Europe. The brutal suppression in Poland of Solidarity and of human rights since last Dec. 13 has reinforced this view. Many prominent voices have called for an American

boycott of Madrid,
But American participation enabled Madrid to be a powerful vehicle for placing the conduct of the Polish military government and its Soviet supporters in the glare of international public exposure. The Polish deputy foreign minister may have de-clared that "we shall not take part in conferences in which Poland would be made to stand in the dock," but he

had no practical alternative. With human rights progress in Poland still negligible, pressure on Shultz to abandon Madrid is certain to intensify. Yet abandonment would play into the hands of the Kremlin's diplomatic strategy. At the same time, it would mean the rejection of the most significant international forum for airing gross human rights violations in Eastern Europe.

The New York Times.

AUG. 2: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Other Editorial Opinion

1907: Peace Palace Begun THE HAGUE - Five years ago, Mr. Carne-

gie, famous for the manufacture of armor plates for ships of war, paid into the Netherlands Bank \$1.5 million in cash to build a Peace Palace. The trustees deemed the sum insufficient, so until now it has been lying in the bank at interest. The cornerstone of the Peace Palace has now been laid in the presence of all the delegates to the peace conference. The palace, with a large judgment hall and a library, will stand in the center of the park between The Hague and Scheveningen. This morning's session was devoted to the question of belligerent warships in neutral ports. Once again a total lack of unanimity prevailed.

1932: Lunch for a Dime

shooting himself in the foot.

same thing while he was in office?

NEW YORK - The one-cent restaurant is New York's latest answer to the decression. In one of the streets in the forties in Manhattan, just off Times Square, the two floors of this newly opened eating-place are crowded morning and evening. Most customers par-take of the "dime special," a typical menu of which is soup, codfish, meat balls, cabbage, salad, prunes, bread and butter and coffee with milk. At a cent apiece, this comes out even, when one counts the two meat balls. The owner of the place estimated 7,000 customers a day will balance his books. Patrons are not all down-and-outers. There is a liberal sprinkling of trimly dressed business girls and white-collar clerks.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982). Churman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chaumen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

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Let's Hear It for Sarah

WASHINGTON — May we express our shell-shocked professional admiration for Sarah McClendon, a correspondent for assorted newspapers in Texas and elsewhere, who bearded President Reagan at his news conference the other evening on the subject of legal equity for women?

These events are usually pretty tame and stylized affairs, where journalists ask their honed and deferential questions and rarely penetrate past the president's briefings and charm. This Miss McClendon, however, has an approach all her own. We confess that over the years

we have not always liked and have sometimes very much disliked certain of Miss McClendon's interventions. However, she has acquired - fairly - a reputation of one part doggedness, a second part name-dropping loyalty to the pa-pers she writes for, and a third part - well, let us simply point out that her appearances at press conferences are anticipated and well staged and that when she comes wheeling in like a fighter pilot with the enemy in his cross hairs. nalists rolls its collective eyes but laps up every word. On Thursday, Miss McClendon

conducted a virtuoso chase of President Reagan in the matter of a Justice Department report on federal discrimination against women. Not once, not twice, not three times, but 11 times - surely a record — she zeroed in as he twisted and turned and made faint excuses and even fainter jokes to avoid her fire. She knew better than he what had reached his desk and what he had talked about in a Cabinet meeting.
Bringing to bear her purist's

sense of a public official's duty (he or she is responsible, must be responsible, or else!), she extracted from Mr. Reagan a commitment to look into the report in question. She will be back. Meanwhile, she is unapologetic about her rat-a-

tat-tat pursuit of the president.

Had she been disrespectful? CBS

inquired. "Oh. no," she replied. "I'm asking a question." Does she ever fear that the substance gets lost in her "some would say hectoring style?" Said Sarah McClendon: "Oh, nuts."

A Cold Warrior? Regarding "An Official U.S. View

on Moves to Stop the Pipeline" (IHT, July 24): Ambassador Galbraith deserves credit for his candor. His contention that the Soviet economy is in peril and that the United States should accelerate the slide by inseriering with the Siberian gas pipeline is as unadulterated an example of Cold War zealoury as I have read.

If the ambassador was indeed speaking for the Reagan administration, it might fairly be asked which of the two superpowers is trying to scuttle international cooperation and understanding. Which side can now be accused of increasing international tension and debasing Helsinki?

NATHANIEL HARRISON. Boulogue-sur-Seine, France.

African Causes

Regarding "UN Agency Criticizes Food Efforts That Overlap in African Countries" (IHT, June 25): The article quotes a report of the World Food Council to the effect that per capita food production in

pendency, poor exchange terms, war and political turbulence." If international bureaucrats, proli-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ferating to the extent that "340 sepa-rate aid missions visited Upper Volta last year," had the sense and courage to express the truth, they would have pointed to the main reason for declining per capita food production, namely, the population explosion. Africa's rate of population growth is the highest of all continents.

Instead of citing the indisputable demographic factor at the head of their list of alleged causes, the bureaucrats chose a concoction of controversial arguments that serves the double purpose of exonerating African governments and of placing the blame for Africa's food shortages on developed nations.

> SIOMA KAGAN, Badgastein, Austria.

Carrier Debate

Regarding "After the Age of Carriers" (IHT, July 20):

The editorial misses the signifi-cance of the enormous difficulties the

air defense and total lack of airborne early warning systems.

The British depended on ship-

based radar. The limited range of these systems could not provide enough time for the Sea Harriers to intercept the attacking aircraft. Moreover, the Harriers cannot be considered a match for a modern Mach-2 fighter aircraft in the interceptor role. Had the Argentine Air Force been able to attack the British task force with 20 or 30 Exocet missiles instead of four or five, the greater part of the British fleet would probably have been lost. However, U.S. carrierbased Hawkeye early-warning aircraft would have been able to detect the attacking planes at a distance of almost 250 miles (200 miles out of range of the Exocet) and direct interception by the formidable F-14, whose fire control system is capable of engaging six targets at a time with its Phoenix air-to-air missiles.

So if anything is wrong with the U.S. Navy's carrier program, it is not that too many flattops are acquired. On the contrary: Even with the fifth and sixth ships of the Nimitz class of nuclear-powered carriers, the U.S. Navy will be hard pressed to deploy Africa slipped from a 7-percent decline in the 1960s to a 15-percent decline in the 1970s. Among the reasons

Royal Navy encountered in its efforts

Navy will be hard pressed to deploy the air power necessary for a navy with global committee and the presser.

1982. International Health Technical All colors and Described The Cal Christian the War Described the War Described to the War Describe هكذا من الأعمل

Envoys Say

Is Imminent

Western Group Reports

Gandhi Believes Trip To U.S. Has Relieved 10 Years of Tensions

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Prime Min-ister Indira Gandhi of India flew to New York on Saturday feeling that her journey to the United States had helped to ease the misunderstandings of a lost decade in relations between the two coun-

in an interview, Mrs. Gandhi suggested, though not in an accu-sative way, that perhaps the es-trangement between Washington and New Delhi since her last official visit here 11 years ago had been the fault of the United States.

"I did not get on with Mr. Nix-on, as you know," she said. "I think that apart from any foreign policy issue, it was a personality clash. But I do think it was a very courageous move for him to make friends with China and even with the Soviet Union. I admire him for

"But somehow he felt that his friendship with China meant that he could not be friends with India, that Pakistan was the bridge be-tween the United States and China. And if he was to show any kind of softness toward india this

Suárez Declares Civilian Power in Spain Is in Danger

MADRID - Former Premier Adolfo Svárez has lannched his new centrist party with a manifes-to saying that civilian power in Spain was threatened.

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Marie Marie

At the formal launching Saturday of the organization, which Mr. Spárez has named the Democratic and Social Center, a manifesto was distributed saying that: "In Spain, there are people who want to use economic structures and institutional powers to control civilian power and reduce the free exercise of national sovereignty which can only lie legitimately with the peo-

Mr. Suárez, who resigned as pre-mier in January, 1981, just before an attempted military coup, said that his new reformist party would run in the next general election, and act to defend democracy.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sparez resigned from the governing Union of the Democratic Center, which he founded in 1977 to lead Spain from dictatorship to democracy. Early last month, he lost an at-

tempt to regain party leadership.
The manifesto, alluded to that struggle, saying it was better to quit than to continue internal squabbles. Anti-democratic forces ould use these disputes as an excuse for intervention, the manifesto said. Mr. Suarez said that the Union of the Democratic Center was too diverse, with too many inwould jeopardize this very big for-eign policy move." Ranging philosophically over indian and world affairs, Mrs. Gandhi made the following obser-

On nationalism in India, she said: We are trying to promote nationalism because we think it is essential for unity. But we do not see if coming in the way of interna-tionalism. It is like you have to have a loyalty to your family or to your colleagues, to your town or to your city, but what we have always propagated is that each one is subject to the larger image. I think that larger image is a growing one that it is now no longer just India."

Mrs. Gandhi said she thought

a reconciliation between China and the Soviet Union would develop. Reflecting on the historic re-conciliations in the West between Britain and France and the Germans and between the United States and Japan, she said she was not prepared to predict, despite some progress, that similar recon-ciliations would take place in Asia.

• On the possibility of reconciliation with Pakistan: "We are doing everything possible to have such a reconciliation. We have a genuine desire. But my only — I don't know if 'suspicion' is the right word — is that [Pakistan] is a bit wary of all this. Not because they don't want friendship, but be-cause they are worried about Indian influence. Not influence which the government of India will exert. But there is no doubt that greater friendship with India will encourage the forces that are democracy. This is our problem not only with Pakistan, but with all our neigh-

 On the possibility of a no-naligned Afghanistan: "I can't re-ally say whether I am hopeful or not. But we have always thought of that as the only solution. And the leaders of the Soviet Union who came to us agreed on that. They said that we are only interested that the government which comes in should not be a base for attacking the Soviet Union.

The thing which they say they did not say but I think must be on their minds is the growth of American influence there; and you must remember that this started when Iran was still very much with the United States, so that they felt that here was a belt that was all around them, and encircling them.

"After the Iran so-called revolution, they were worried about Moslem fundamentalism, because that will hit at the root of their system in their Asian republics. And if those people take up such ideas, it would weaken their base. And

31 Are Executed in China

PEKING - Thirty-one criminals have been executed after five separate trials in the northeastern Chinese province of Jilin, accord- ple



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi preparing to give a speech at a huncheon Friday at the National Press Club in Washington.

many European leaders agreed with me that if there could be such a nonaligned government, that would be a solution."

Mrs. Gandhi, 64, met Saturday in New York with Indian scientists, intellectuals and businessmen. Her Sunday schedule in New York included a visit to the Sikh temple in Richmond Hills, a meet-

ing with Mayor Edward Koch and a luncheon in her honor sponsored by the Asia Society and the For-

eign Policy Association.
She will fly to Los Angeles on Monday afternoon and Honolulu on Tuesday. She will present an Indian elephant to the Honolulu Zoo before flying home to India

Sri Lankan City Is Tense After Sectarian Strife

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka - The strife-torn southern city of Galle was under control Sunday after five days of Sinhalese-Moslem clashes, but tension was still high, a senior police official said.

The official said the city, 55 miles (88 kilometers) southeast of Colombo, passed a night free of incidents. For the second night, armed security forces patrolled during the dusk-to-dawn curfew that was imposed under the national emergency declared Friday. The emergency was ordered as part of an effort to keep clashes between Sinhalese and Moslems

from spreading to the northern region, home of the majority of Sri 2 Persons Killed

In Galle, two persons were killed and more than 100 wounded reported. More than 1,000 armed

security personnel have been posted in the city and the police have reported arresting nearly 100 peofew would be enforced again Sun-It was the third time the govern-

ment of President Junius Jayewardene had declared a state of emergency since returning to power in

Parliament would decide within 18 days whether to extend the state of emergency, Mr. Jayewardene said Saturday night.

The government has imposed press censorship, but said there would be no ban on meetings held by recognized political parties.

The violence began after a quar-rel between a Moslem landlord and his Sinhalese tenant. Mobs set fire to automobiles, broke into shops and homes and tried to halt buses and cars to attack passen-

Last August the government imposed a state of emergency to deal with violence that crupted between Sinhalese and Tamils

The Sinhalese are the majority community in Sri Lanks, numbering more than 10 million. There are about 1.5 million Tamils. Moslems, most of them of Arab origin, number about 900,000.

The police official said the cur-

In Johannesburg, the Star news-paper reported that senior South African officials were on their way to New York for talks this week on a Namibian cease-fire and withdrawal of troops.

Mr. Vergau said South Africa's

Botha's Party Backs Plan to Form Namibia Plan Nonwhite Chambers of Parliament

By Allister Sparks Washington Post Service
BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — Prime Minister Pieter W.

Mr. Botha needs at least the

support of Mr. Hendrickse's party

to confer legitimacy on his pro-

posed new constitution. Mr. Hen-drickse said Saturday after the

plan was endorsed that "we are

committed to supporting any movement in the direction we want to go, which is toward full racial integration," but that Mr.

Botha's plan contained in the

prime minister's guidelines for

constitutional reform, offered "few

Africa's population: the blacks.

[The plan also came under fire

from the right, Reuters added. The Conservative Party of South Afri-ca, composed of former National

Party members who broke with

Mr. Botha in February over his re-

formist policy, said in a statement:

guidelines. They represent the road

toward political power-sharing, against which we have been warn-

[Jaap Marais, head of the ex-

treme-right Herstigte Nasionale Party, said: "The proposals are a

Not Far Enough

ing the country for months."

lead to racial integration."

Andries P. Treurnicht.

There is nothing new in the

Few Remaining Issues Botha has won unanimous endorsement from a special federal congress of his ruling National WINDHOEK, South-West Afri-Party here to end exclusive white ca — Final agreement on a plan rule by setting up separate Parliafor independence for Namibia is ment chambers for Asian and mixed-race South Africans, but repossible within the next few weeks, diplomats from the five-nation action to the proposal among nonwhites was cool.

The Rev. Alan Hendrickse, whose Colored Labor Party represented to the proposal among nonwhites was cool. Western contact group said Satur-

Hans Joachim Vergan, Africa director of the West German Forsents many of South Africa's 800,000 Asians and 2.5 million coeign Ministry and spokesman for the group, said at a news conferloreds, as persons of mixed race are known, expressed reservations ence that only certain arrangements must be made final before about the proposal to establish a the UN-sponsored peace plan tricameral Parliament in which could be implemented. whites, Asians and coloreds would sit in separate chambers.

"We have never been so far as we are now," he said after two days of talks with political leaders in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is ruled by South Africa. Mr. Vergau headed a mission of representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Ger-

The five nations have been trying to achieve a cease-fire in the 16-year bush war between South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas and to arrange elections supervised by the United Nations, possibly in the first half of next year.

Impartiality Issue

Mr. Vergau said that among issues still to be resolved was the impartiality of the United Nations, which South Africa has accused of favoring SWAPO. A resolution on the issue probably will be intro-duced soon before the UN Securi-ty Council, he said.

The composition and functions of a proposed UN peacekeeping force must also be decided, he said, and South Africa's administrator-general and a UN representative will consult soon on a voting system for the pre-independence

Mr. Vergau declined comment on recent speculation over a trial cease-fire, for which Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa has mentioned a date of Aug. 15.

demand that 12,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops must be withdrawn from neighboring Angola was a separate issue. The United States has been negotiating separately with the government of Angola over the withdrawal of troops.



Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha at the National Party congress.

(Reuters reported from Johan-nesburg that Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the South African Indian minister's cautious proposal may and only the third the party has Council, said that "the guidelines anger his Afrikaner supporters do not satisfy the political guidein whose eyes it breaches the nation's apartheid policy — while not going far enough to win the sup-port of the colored and Asian po-litical leaders whose participation lines" of his group. And Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, said the fatal flaw in the plan was its exclusion of 70 percent of South is vital to the plan's success.

The complicated formula was endorsed at the National Party's first national congress in 20 years provincial congresses.

Mr. Botha convened the conress to show national support for his reform proposals and to blunt possible opposition in the powerful Transvaal Province, where Mr. Treurnicht used to be the party's leader. Mr. Botha must seek for mal ratification of his policy by the

Vietnam Rules Out Cambodia Pullout Unless China Agrees Not to Intervene

Las Angeles Times Service BANGKOK - Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, has declared that his country will never withdraw all its soldiers from Cambodia until China guarantees in writing that it will not threaten the stability of Indo-

radical departure from the consti-tutional line of development in South Africa since 1910 and will The demand for a nonaggression pledge from Peking was made at a press conference Friday in Bangkok. It would appear to complicate the already difficult quest for a Observers speculated that, by assuring that the new members of comprehensive peace plan for Cambodia, which is occupied by Parliament would not meet in the up to 200,000 Vietnamese troops. same chamber with whites, Mr.

Botha had hoped to avoid a con-The Association of Southeast frontation with the Conservative Asian Nations — composed of arty, led by his former lieutenant, ndries P. Treurnicht.

Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — has demanded that Vietnam remove Party, led by his former lieutenant.

all its troops from Cambodia and stop propping up the regime of President Heng Samrin in Phnom

Hanoi contends that ASFANbacked guerrillas, most notably the Khmer Rouge, which used to con-trol the Cambodian government, are Chinese puppets and would endanger the security of Vietnam if they returned to power.

11th IRA Bombing Death

LONDON — A British soldier wounded in an Irish Republican Army bombing in Regent's Park on July 20 died Sunday. Six others were killed in the attack and four were killed in a bombing the same

Peking Snubs U.S. Over Taiwan Arms Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher
PEKING China accused the
United States Sanday of continued interference in Chinese affairs and revived the threat of downgrading relations if U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are not stopped.

Tayvan are not stopped.

"The U.S. reluctance to discard its policy of intervention in China's internal affairs has exposed Sino-U.S. relations to the danger of retrogression and will give rise to serious consequences," said an article in the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper.

The article, released by the Chinese news agency, contrasted sharply with Washington reports

pointing to a resolution of the dis-Specifically, the article disputed a statement attributed to President Reagan, who was quoted as having said that a joint communique would be issued by Peking and Washington affirming the Taiwan

clear that the Chinese have no intention of recognizing the act.

lows the United States to sell arms to Taiwan even though formal diplomatic relations were severed to permit the normalization of ties between Washington and Peking. Peking regards Taiwan as a rebel

Details of Settlement

Washington officials said that Mr. Reagan had reported plans for the joint communique in a meeting with about 25 senators and con-

gressmen Friday.
Other Washington sources said
the joint statement would not specifically cite a cutoff date in the U.S.-Taiwan arms relationship but would imply that there would be no long-term supplies.

As part of its effort to resolve the dispute, the Reagan adminis-

Relations Act. The article made it tration decided last week to temtion to Congress of a new sale of The Taiwan Relations Act aljet fighters to Taiwan. Taiwan's contract for co-pro-

> out in July, 1983, but the company would like to be assured of renewal by September in order to avoid a break in the production line. Members of Congress were in-

formed, however, that the new contract will not be sent to Capitol Hill for the time being. In another conciliatory move

last week, the Reagan administration offered to agree that Taiwan not receive any higher quality or greater quantity of of U.S. arms that it is now receiving.

The People's Daily article said, however, that the Reagan administration "lacks the necessary strength for pursuing its policy goals."

porarily hold back on the presenta- ten stated that it wants to develop relations with China. "But, on the other hand, it has repeatedly asserted that it cannot abandon old duction of Northrup F-5Es runs friends in Taiwan," the article said. "It is unwilling to stop arms sales to Taiwan and still adheres to the Taiwan Relations Act, which infringes upon China's sovereignty and interferes with China's inter-

> The article's warnings that China will downgrade relations with Washington if arms sales to Taiwan continue had not been expressed in recent weeks while secret talks between the two sides appeared to be approaching a cru-cial stage.

> Although the article evidently was written weeks ago, its publication now may signal Chinese dismay at the outcome of these

'tain whether they could be used in

On Thursday, the official Work-

Japanese sources say a senior

Chinese diplomat in Tokyo was

told that responsibility for revising

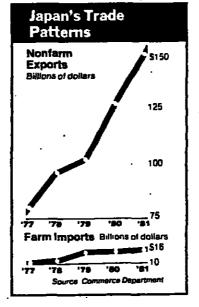
the textbooks did not lie with the

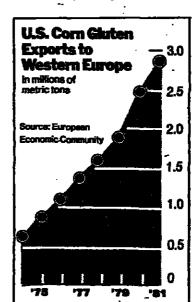
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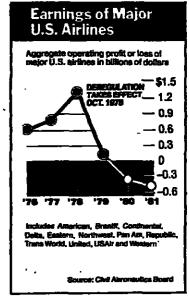
in the textbooks."

Nanking.

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China Cancels Visit by Japanese in Book Furor Friday night, with a demand that prisoners were infected with but all Japanese in Korea return to bonic plague, cholera, venereal dis bonic plague, cholera, venereal dis-ease and other diseases to ascer-

PEKING — China withdrew its invitation. Sunday to Education blaming his department for the Minister Heiji Ogawa of Japan to visit Peking in September, in another display of anger over the revision of Japanese textbooks to piay down Japan's occupation of

Li Tao, head of the foreign affairs bureau of the Chinese Education Ministry, said Peking "holds that, prior to a solution to this issne, it is inappropriate to receive Minister Ogawa in China." Tokyo had announced Thursday

Swiss Holding Man In Calvi Bank Case

The Associated Press LUGANO, Switzerland — A Sardinian building contractor sought by Milan legal authorities in connection with the Banco Amprosiano scandal is in Swiss custo-

dy, police reported Saturday.
Flavio Carboni, 49, is suspected of aiding the escape from Italy of the bank's president, Roberto Calvi who was later found dead in London, an apparent suicide. Mr. Calvi disappeared shortly before a court was to hear his appeal of a 1981 conviction for illegaly export-

log \$24.6 million.

Ms. Carboni is well known in the banking and political circles of Kome and Milan. He is also said

The second of the second

textbook revisions.

The amended books describe Ja-

pan's aggression against China in the 1930s as an "advance," and play down the "rape of Nanking," in which more than 200,000 Chinese were massacred. 'Strong Dissatisfaction' The Chinese news agency said

Mr. Li had told the Japanese Embassy that the changes aroused "strong dissatisfaction among the Chinese people and education cir-

The Japanese occupation of China from 1937 to 1945 is a highly charged issue in China. The official press has reflected the national resentment by describing atrocities such as the Nanking massacre and by publishing photographs of exc-

China says that the revised textbooks violate the spirit of the 1972 agreement under which the two countries established links and in which Japan expressed regret for its actions. Japanese officials have said Pre-

mier Zenko Suzuki is concerned

that the friction could mar his visit

to Peking in September to mark the 10th anniversary of Chinese-Japanese diplomatic relations. Other textbook revisions have angered North and South Korea, which were ruled by Japan from

their own country. On Saturday, a Chinese publica-

tion charged that Japanese scientists carried out germ warfare experiments on Chinese civilians.

The China Youth News said 3,000 chinese prisoners were the victims of experiments at a scient germ.

The China Youth News said 3,000 chinese prisoners were the victims of experiments at a scient germ. warfare center in Harbin, Manchuria, from 1939 to 1945. The disclosure of the existence er's Daily newspaper published of the center, made in a book by four photographs of executions in

the Japanese writer Serichi Morimura last year, had not been re-ported in China until now, for fear that such revelations could upset relations between China and Ja-

The China Youth News said

U.S. Army Order for Barefoot Boot Surfaces as a Footnote to Vietnam

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army researchers have confirmed they made 60 pairs of boots with soles designed to leave the footprint. of Vietnamese peasants during the fighting there. Another 60 pairs were constructed to leave the print of a Vict Cong sandal. The idea was to help the Special Forces missions

behind enemy lines go undetected. Whether the boots were successful remains a mystery.

Douglas Swain, chief of the footwear division at the U.S. Army research and development laboratories in Natick, Mass., said the boots were produced as a secret rush order in about 1965 and cost about \$125 a pair.

Some of our scouts on reconnaissance didn't want to leave the

imprint of a regulation boot," explained Mr. Swain. "In testing, it

Pollster Says 'Pool of Patience' on Economy Will Benefit Reagan and Republicans in Fall

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan has been told by his pollster that there is still a surprisingly large "pool of patience" among the electorate with his economic program that he can exploit on behalf of Republican candidates in the

congressional elections this fall.
Richard Wirthlin, president of the survey research company DMI Inc., met Friday with the president to share his latest findings. He told reporters that 60 percent of those polled still think it will take another year or so for the Reagan program to work. That is only a modest decline since Mr. Reagan

entered the White House, he said. Mr. Wirthlin said his latest analysis suggests that the Republicans will make a net gain in the 33 Sen-ate races but will probably lose 15 to 20 seats in the critical battle for control of the House of Represent-

He suggested that the basic themes of the campaign had been set in Democratic political advertisements attacking the Reagan economic program with the charge "It isn't fair. It's Republican" and in the Republican counterattack: "It doesn't work. It's Democratic."

"That's really going to be the frame of reference for the fall campaign," he said.

Presidential Strategy

Mr. Wirthlin, one of the president's top political advisers, said he thought Mr. Reagan would probably do less cross-country barnstorming than past presidents had done in off-year election campaigns. The president's role, he suggested, will be to "frame the issues," principally by appealing for more time for his program and for a Congress friendly to it.

The choice for Mr. Reagan to put to the country, he said; is: "Do people want to go back, or do they want a change that hasn't worked itself out yet?

He conceded that Mr. Reagan's

had found that, by a 15-percent cies rather than merely the actions margin, the public considers the of the current administration. Democrats better able to deal with the problems of the disadvantaged can strategists obviously intend to

Reagan economic program has crats or Mr. Reagan and the Rehelped the economy, compared with 46 percent who feel that it has

He attached particular significance to the finding that 60 percent of those polled expect the program to take another year or more to work, compared with 70 percent who held that view 18 months ago.

"There is a pool of patience which does surprise me," he commented. He suggested that many Americans believe that the na-

many voters consider his program tion's economic problems are the unfair to poor people. He said he result of years of government poli-

Foreshadowing what Republithan the Republicans are.

But he said his latest poll, in which 1,500 people were questioned a month ago, showed that 54 percent still think that the publicans for the current recession.

Findings Different

He said he had found that 48 percent blamed Mr. Carter and the Democrats and 19 percent blamed the president and the Republicans. The rest blamed both parties or neither. Many politicians believe, based on other poll results, that if Mr. Carter is left out of the equa-tion the Democrats fare much bet-

A CBS News-New York Times poll in May found that 62 percent of the public felt that the economy had deteriorated in the past year and that one third of those polled blamed Mr. Reagan and only one-tenth blamed Mr. Carter, the Democrats or Congress.

Mr. Wirthlin, amplifying on the recent comments of White House officials, said that his polls showed that Mr. Reagan's job-approval rating had risen about five points in the past three months to show 51 percent of the public approving of his job performance and 44 percent disapproving.

The most recent Gallup Poil showed 45 percent approving and 45 percent disapproving. Mr. Wirthlin attributed the discrepancy in the figures to the timing of the polls and the placement of the job-approval question in the ques-tionnaire.



MUD BATH — Greg Mindeman of Apache, Okla., wrestled in the mud with a steer at the Cheyenne, Wyo., Frontier Days Rodeo, after three days of rain had drenched the grounds.

Major Faiths in N.Y. Area Join to Combat Cults

By Paul L. Montgomery New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- The major faiths in the New York area --Jews. Catholics and Protestants -have joined together for the first time to combat what they call "destructive cults," mentioning in particular the Unification Church of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.
Representatives of the three

faiths have met several times since June to find ways of counteracting the groups, which they regard as harmful. They say the cults have been proliferating numbering in the hundreds around New York and in the thousands nationwide; estimates of total membership range from 300,000 to 5 million.

The first joint statement by the religious leaders came after 2,075 couples were married by Mr. Moon in Madison Square Garden on July 1. The marriage partners had been chosen for each other a few weeks or days before by Mr.

"The religious and community leaders feit that marrying such large numbers of people at one time negates the dignity and sanc-

Vladimir Kosma Zworykin

Japanese Report

A Record Budget

Deficit for 1981

United Press Interno

TOKYO - Japan had a record

budget deficit of almost 2.5 trillion yen (about \$9.7 billion) during fis-cal 1981, the Finance Ministry has

reported, blaming the deficit on a

However, the ministry also said

Saturday that the deficit was offset

by selling additional government

bonds in the fiscal year that ended

Ministry officials said the deficit

was caused by lower tax revenue,

Officials said the shortfall in tax

revenue, the central factor in the

deficit, was 2.88 trillion yen, but

that because of slight increases in

nontax revenues and reduced spending, the final deficit figure

Basque Industrialist Safe

The Associated Press

VITORIA, Spain -- Rafaci

Abaitus, a Basque industrialist

who was believed kidnapped by

separatists July 3, unexpectedly returned home at dawn Saturday in good condition, his family an-

was 2.49 trillion yen.

stemming from the sluggish econo-

prolonged economic slump.

tity of what has traditionally been a highly personal and solemn rite," the statement said. It was endorsed by the Jewish Community Relations Council, supported by 32 major Jewish groups; the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York and the Diocese of Brooklyn; and the New York Council of Churches, which includes major Protestant and all Greek Orthodox

Calts Called 'Deceptive'

"We felt that the growth of cults presents a clear and present danger to religious as we know them," said Seymour P. Lachman, the chairman of the Task Force on sionaries and Cults of the Jew ish Community Relations Council. "Those cults are deceptive at least, and in many ways prostitute the beliefs of our religions

The members of the anti-cult movement are collecting statistics, sharing counselors for persons seeking to withdraw from cults and contributing to psychological research that regards cult adherence as a form of induced mental illness. There is also an effort to introduce an anti-cult course in the

New York Times Service

important to the development of television, died Thursday in

Mr. Zworykin, a naturalized

U.S. citizen, was also credited with

leading the development of the

electron microscope. He had served as director of the RCA Lab-

oratories in Princeton. Since his re-tirement in 1954 he had been an

honorary vice president of RCA. His other important works included development of early forms of the "electric eye," infrared im-age tubes first used in the Sucoper-

scope and Sniperscope in World

War II and various forms of sec-

ondary emission multipliers used in radiation detectors.

Mr. Zworykin was awarded the National Medal of Science, the

United States' highest scientific honor, in 1966. It was one of 27

Mr. Zworykin held more than

120 patents on developments rang-

ing from gumery controls to elec-

tronically controlled missiles and automobiles, but his place in scien-

tific history rests largely on two inventions patented in 1923 and

1924. These were the iconoscope

camera tube and the kinescope pic-ture tube, which together formed

the first electronic television sys-

tem and replaced the cumbersome

mechanical system of whirling per-forated discs that had dominated

The iconoscope vastly reduced the amount of light required to

capture a viable image and became

the heart of the first practical tele-

vision camera. It has since been re-

placed by the image orthicon tube.

But for all its intervening refinements the modern picture tube remains essentially the kinescope

Yefet Tsedaka

that Mr. Zworykin developed.

century, died Friday.

the early stages of television.

major awards he received.

Princeton, N.J.

Catholic school curriculum, something already done in the Philadelphia Archdiocese. The Unification Church has al-

ways denied charges of "brainwashing" or coercion. It says its members are adults and legally able to make their own deci-

A spokesman for the Unifica-tion Church denied that it was a cult and suggested efforts to counteract it were "misguided."

'An Emerging Religion'

Joy Irvine, a spokesman for the Unification Church, said Saturday, The Unification Church is not a cult. It is an emerging religion that dialogues ecumenically with every other religion in the world today." The Jewish Community Rela-

tions Council task force, established two years ago, was the first large anti-cult group with religious backing. According to a survey of 400 former cult members, published in the January issue of Science Digest, the religious back-grounds were 46 percent Protes-tant, 26 percent Catholic, 21 percent Jewish and 7 percent atheist

make up about 3 percent of the population. In the past, the established relig-

ions have been reluctant to take on the cults, partly because attacks of what some call "new religions" might also be an attack on the perquisites of the old. Most major denominations have consistently op-posed legislation that would make cults subject to taxes or would allow parents of members to remove their children legally.

The religious groups have drawn on the expertise of the Citizens Freedom Foundation, a group formed by parents in the 1970s country, and another secular group, the Center on Destructive Cultism, part of the American Family Foundation in Boston

A vexing subject for all the groups is deprogramming, intensive therapy to counteract a cult's' influence when a member leaves or is forcibly removed. Most of the secular and religious groups abjure kidnapping of members, but some say forcible removal by parents in a public place is acceptable.

NEW YORK — Vladimir Kosma Zworykin, 92, a Russian-born scientist whose achievements were syrians in 722 B.C. For 2,000 years, Samaritans had married only within the sect. There had been a shortage of women, and many men remained bachelors. The community shrunk to fewer than 150 persons.

Mr. Tsedaka broke tradition in 1924 when he married a Jew who had immigrated from Russia. They had eight children. Other bachelors followed his lead. As a result, the size of the sect more than qua-

Jocelyn Cadbury

BIRMINGHAM, England (UPI) — Jocelyn Cadbury, 36, a Conservative member of Parlia-ment and a member of the chocolate candy family, was found dead

A police spokesman said Mr. Cadbury died from a single shot to the head from a 12-gauge shotum found beside the body. He said there were no suspicious circum-stances but declined to say if the wound was self-inflicted.

Mr. Cadbury was the brother of Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury-Schweppes Ltd., the can-dy and soft drink firm.

6 Injured by Blast In Munich Airport

The Associated Press MUNICH -At least six persons program. were injured when a high-powered bomb ripped apart a corridor next to the Israeli airline El Al terminal at Munich's airport.

A West German policeman and an El Al security guard were seri-ously hurt Safurday, authorities said. The others, including another West German policeman, received lesser injuries.

Although no one has claimed re-TEL AVIV (NYI) — Yefet Tsedaka, 87, head of the Samarisponsibility for the blast, officials assumed it was targeted for El Al. tan community in Israel for half a An airline spokesman, however, entury, died Friday.

Mr. Tsedaka was credited with bomb was aimed at E Al because nouse at unwn Suturnasy in Mr. Tsedaka was credited with bomb was aimed at El Al because miliar with the case told the Hermondition, his family an saving the sect which claims do the suitage had arrived the sect which claims do the suitage had arrived the sect which claims do the suitage had arrived the sect which claims do the suitage had arrived the sect which claims do the sect which claims do the suitage had arrived the sect which claims do the sect which claims

Vladimir Zworykin Is Dead; Castro Aides Was Early Developer of TV May Face U.S. kingdom of Israel fell to the Assyrians in 722 B.C.

MIAMI - Officials in the Cuban government may be indicted soon by a U.S. grand jury investigating a suspected connection to the drug underworld, the Miami Herald reported Sunday.

Officials close to the investiga-

tion told the newspaper that ar-rests are highly unlikely, but the charges would focus attention on alleged drug trafficking involving Cuban authorities and could serve to limit their movements as well as embarrass Fidel Castro's govern-

"We are satisfied that Cuban government officials have played and continue to play a conscious role in the shipment and distribu-tion of narcotics in this country," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Neil

I aylor.

Intelligence reports contain claims that Cuban gunboat crews assisted loading operations and that motherships loaded with drugs have used Cuban ports to refinel

Officials say testimony in the case implicates former members of the Cuban diplomatic mission to Colombia and a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Key figures in the six-month-old

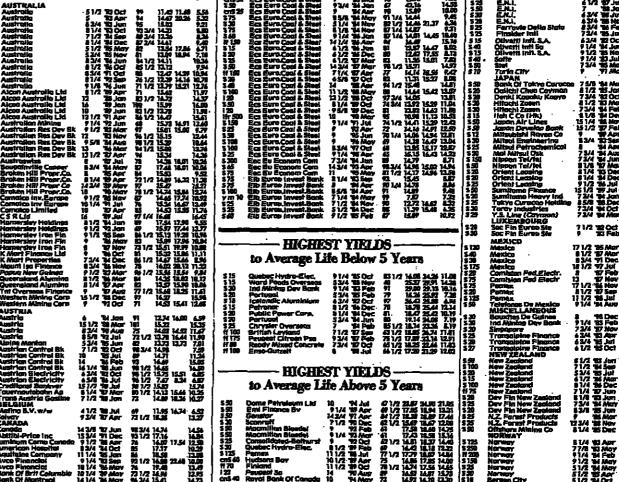
investigation, the Herald said, are viami shipowner Jaime Guillot Lara and his partner Juan Crump Perez, who has been admitted to the Federal Witness Protection

Investigators say Mr. Guillot admitted receiving \$700,000 from Cuban officials to buy and transport weapons to be sent to leftist merrillas in Colombia. Other informants have told similar stories, of making trips to Cuba while involved in the smuggling of drugs

Informants have said that smng-giers would pay the Cuban Navy \$50,000 per 10 tons or \$800,000 per vessel for aid in offloading drugs onto amaller boats.

"This thing was getting to a dan-gerous level," one U.S. official fa-

NE, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1982							
International Bond Prices - Week of July 29							
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Area: 37,743 square miles.

Population: 1.87 million, 70% of working population involved in agriculture. Capital: Monrovia, population (1978)

Exchange rate: 1 U.S. dollar = 1 Liberian Gross domestic product (1980): U.S. \$1.15

Exports (1980): \$600 million, of which:

Iron 50%; Rubber 17%; Timber 12%; Diamonds 5.6.%. Imports: \$551 million, of which oil accounts for 27.6%.

1981/1985 Development Plan: Total planned expenditure = \$615 million, including: Agriculture, \$203 million; Promotion of small and medium firms, \$31 million: Education, \$50 million; Health, \$32 million; Roadbuilding \$109 million; and Energy Development \$41 million.

AUGUST, 1982

Economy Hit Hard by World Crisis

TONROVIA - The United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the Paris Clp and other expert bodies tend to couch the negative assessments of Liberia's econonegative assessments of Liberia's econourin polite terms

liberian leader Samuel K. Doe, on the other had, prefers to be frank Let me tell you my people, we are dammed brke," the youthful commander in chief said

he country's diminishing circle of foreign frieds would be forced to agree.

iberia's problems mirror those of most ofer small West African states trying to keep afast during an international recession that he caused bigger and stronger economies to

The conjunction of plummeting export prices or raw materials and commodities, a steady in oil and other imports, and high interest res creates a book-balancing crisis that is likely beyond the control of vulnerable min-nws like Liberia.

Recently, Mr. Doe gave some rare details of it "grave shocks" Liberia was suffering be-cuse of the international climate. 1981 domesproduction was down to \$715 million, comred to \$801 million in 1980, and revenue was a to \$237 million from \$268 million, he said a speech to the cabinet and the ruling Peo-e's Redemption Council during discussion of e next budget.

UN Told of Needs

In a report that spoke of the "critical hu-imitarian needs of the population" of 2 mil-on, the UN General Assembly was told last ecember, The country is presently in the troes of grave economic and financial diffi-

A team of 22 experts, from 11 UN agencies, as sent to Monrovia in March to run the rule

ver Liberia's economy.

Citing a negative growth rate of more than ninus 4 per cent, substantial budget and balnce of payments deficits, severe shortage of oreign exchange and a virtual halt in private nvestment since Mr. Doe's coup in 1980, the learn called for a public inve-intil 1985 of \$206 million. am called for a public investment program

But there is always a reverse side to the kindly palliatives which emanate from the slow-functioning UN bureaucracy.

Foreign investors, both private and governmental, tend to attach more importance to the hard-nosed prescriptions laid down by the IMF, which has a resident officer in Monrovia.

Tough Medicine

Their medicine is invariably tougher and in Liberia's case the fund called for new taxes, the ending of subsidies on nice and other staples, a freeze on pay and public sector hir-ing, and a limit of \$70 million on the current deficit.

These harsh conditions, most of which have

been met, were inevitable after Liberia had to reschedule its foreign debt with the Paris Club

in 1981 for the second year running. But the crisis facing the government cannot be blamed exclusively on external factors. Large debts were inherited from the previous government of William R. Tolbert who squan-dered a fortune on hosting the 1979 Organiza-

tion of African Unity summit. The needless butchery of top Tolbert officials in the coup and the zigzag course that the government has followed ever since are just as

responsible.
The deposed elite of Americo-Liberians were as frightened as Liberia's conservative neighbors were dismayed by the sudden appearance of Mr. Doe and his largely uneducated corporals at the national helm.

Many qualified Liberians fled but others just sent their money abroad, and one recent report reckoned that bank deposits had dropped by 40 percent in two years.

Sampling Rising

Traditionally Liberia has been a haven for large loreign companies who were given generous concessions as long as 50 years ago. Those contracts are now under review but the principal concessionaires, Firestone for rubber and Lamos for iron ore, are running so close to unprofitability because of falling world prices that no Liberian government can squeeze too

The government wants a major investment program, and Mr. Doe seems obsessed with the call for a \$2.5 billion infusion from Western countries. But until the climate stabilizes foreign investors will continue to hold back.

Liberia's flag of convenience continues to provide steady revenue, since it requires no capital commitment in the country, but the regular purges of the People's Redemption Council and the ubiquitous presence of a wellpaid but often indisciplined army are little enconfiguration to potential investors.

Certainly the country cannot afford to sack people of the caliber of Byron Tarr, who was licably removed recently from the Planning Manistry
ning Manistry
Mr. Dole can count on Washington to push

a property owning democracy: This will clear-



Fetching water: Piped supplies are rare outside major towns.

MONROVIA — Military rule is supposed to last precisely five years in Samuel K.

Doe's Liberia. The master sergeant turned commander in chief who seized power from

the Americo-Liberian minority on April 12,

1980, aims to hand it back to 2 million Liberians on April 12, 1985. Mr. Doe has invested a

large slice of political capital in the commis-

tution Commission began consideration of the first draft of the charter. Members include aca-

demics, former judges, ambassadors and legis-lators, and one soldier. The chairman, Prof.

Amos Sawyer of the University of Liberia, was

Monrovia, but the True Whig Party of top-

hatted, frock-coated Americo-Liberians that

ruled for a century and a quarter did not allow

the elections to happen.

There was nothing in the original 1847 con-

stitution itself to stop him from running. It was, for its time and circumstance, a fairly

democratic document. Indeed, the commission

had the old constitution as its starting point in drawing up the replacement. Last October,

Monrovia's two newspapers each devoted an entire edition to the old constitution, together

with an explanation of each article, written by

the commission's drafting committee. A semi-

nar on the constitution was held, its proceed-

ings broadcast in English and in Liberia's 16

After that commissioners traveled the coun-

tryside, sounding out public opinion at well-

attended hearings. Though the military can be

somewhat testy about criticism, the meetings

were freely conducted, even to the extent of

citizens calling for an immediate end to mili-

tary rule. Others made suggestions not really

appropriate for inclusion in a nation's basic

document - such as the woman who com-

plained of the unfairness of having to return her dowry to her husband when he divorced

The most common criticism of the suspend-

ed constitution was its restriction of voting

rights to property owners or those who paid hut tax; the mass of the population was thus

disenfranchised. The new constitution will cer-

tainly grant the vote to every Liberian over 18.

There were other complaints; for example, a

judge could be removed by a two-thirds major-

ity resolution of both houses of the legislature.

No reasons were required, and though some-times a judge was ousted for corruption, it

might also be that the Whigs did not like his

face. The new draft is to introduce impeach-

Bill of Rights

president presided over the Senate, ensuring a

malleable upper house. That, too, is likely to

be changed. There is to be a Bill of Rights

guaranteeing individual freedoms but stressing

In the days of the True Whig Party, the vice

ment trials for wayward judges.

Public Hearings

vernacular languages.

her after 20 years.

leading light in the Movement for Justice in Africa, which organized campus resistance to the old regime of William Tolbert, Prof. Sawyer had once tried to run for mayor of

Last month, the 25-person National Consti-

sion drafting a new constitution.

U.S. Cooperation Growing in Doe Regime's 3d Year

By Denis Herbstein

MONROVIA — When Master Sgt. Samuel Doe and his fellow noncommissioned officers executed 14 leaders of the old regime in April, 1980, memories were stirred of another African revolution.

Ethiopia and Liberia were for long black Africa's only independent nations, each ruled for decades by a clique of families and friends. When the Dergue overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, it also lined up the cour-

ners of that country and shot them in cold blood. But there the comparison ends. Liberia has not turned to Marxist regimes like Russia and Cuba to fight its battles, nor has it taken the land from the rich to give to

the poor peasants. Liberia's "revolution" has been of a milder consistency. The political prisoners have been freed, the press is one of the best along the

coast, religion flourishes as always. A street banner proclaims: "Down with nepotism, up with equality of opportunity," while on the road to the airport a banner says, "The United Methodist Church bids you bon voy-

U.S. Role Grows

Though the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has an office on the main street of Monrovia, it flies in but once a month. Nonalignment may have been an early rallying cry, but now the United States is playing a more formidable role than ever before.

Bacchus Matthews, director-general of the Cabinet, said, "We were faced with serious economic problems. The government was inexperienced and the

U.S. helped out. Otherwise, it would have left a vacuum and one must then ask who fills it. But that is not to say we are any less independ-

U.S. investment in Liberia is worth \$350 million, its replacement value considerably

Civilian Rule Targeted for April, 1985

Draft of Constitution Begins; Subject Aired in Press, at Rural Meetings

the Christian religion" is destined to disappear, as are references to "Aborigenes," "na-

tive tribes" and other terminology separating

the 20,000 Americo-Liberians from the majori-

ty of Liberians. Also gone will be such patron-

izing language as:
"The improvement of the native tribes and

their advancement in the arts of agriculture

and husbandry being a cherished object of the government, it shall be the duty of the presi-

dent to appoint in each county some discreet person whose duty it shall be to make regular

and periodical tours through the country for

the purpose of calling the attention of the na-

tives to these wholesome branches of industry

and of instructing them in the same."
Winston A. Tubman, director of research

and legal adviser to the commission (he has

since become justice minister), agrees that the

American influence is preponderant. The dif-ference, however, is that in 1847 they knew nothing but the American constitution. Today,

The Voice of America's transmitting station outside Monrovia is the most powerful of its kind in Africa.

In the last year, Washington's assistance has amounted to \$80 million, including \$12 million to build houses for Mr. Doe's soldiers.

Last year 100 U.S. "green berets" — Special Forces troops — trained with the local army.

William L. Swing is, in the current jargon, a high profile ambarrador, proming the resultative. high profile ambassador, popping up regularly on television, making speeches at school prizegivings chatting with the head of state at the executive mansion. "Too much like a pro-

consul," they say at Western cocktail parties. Whatever the viewpoint, the United States is tied to its West African protege by a dual umbilical cord, the freed-slave founders and the dollar. Quite soon, Mr. Doe will go to Wash-

ington to meet the president.

As head of state, Mr. Doe leads a junta of unsophisticated military men, advised in its decision-making by a capable Cabinet.

Then a master sergeant, Mr. Doe was possibly the most humble soldier ever to seize power. Similarly, his education at the Marcus Garvey high school in Monrovia did not end with Yet without exception one hears from ministers, academics, journalists and diplomats of

Mr. Doe's quick grasp, his ability to learn as he goes along, his appetite for work, and his willingness to admit mistakes.

This last characteristic can go too far. At the last count, 37 ministers have filled the 16 Cabinet places since the coup, Mr. Matthews was sacked as foreign minis-

ter last November for "actions not compatible with the aims and aspirations of the government," only to be appointed to his more sensitive post six months later.

Of the major planks in Mr. Doe's political platform, the new constitution is the most promising. It is aimed at bringing all Liberians into the civic life of the country.

The commission's drafting committee re-cently completed its work. The document is 45

pages long, about two and a half times the length of its predecessor. Mr. Tubman, whose uncle William ruled Liberia as his personal

fiefdom for nearly three decades, is proud of

for post-decolonized Africa. We produced Af-

rica's first constitution, and now, 20 years after most colonies achieved independence, when

we cannot blame the white man any more and

are on our own, we have produced an updated

version which enables everyone to participate

Work remains to be done: the registration of voters, delineation of constituencies and, most

important in the publicly perceived democratic

process, a referendum to accept or reject the

Most agree that Samuel Doe is sincere in

wanting to restore civilian rule. After five

in the running of the country."

draft constitution.

"It will be a very good constitution, a model



Mr. Doe at the Cotonou summit in May.

At the same time, for reasons both economic and redemptive, he has pardoned the old order of Americo-Liberians and will tap their world-

The name Tubman is closely identified with that elite, so that when Winston Tubman, nephew of the former president, became justice minister last month, the reconciliation was well-nigh complete.

On the same day, the People's Redemption Council restored houses, rubber farms, oil palm plantations and other property confiscated from 34 government officials after the coup. Soldiers and civilians living in the restored houses were expected to move out sharply.

Not returned were the 144 houses and other paraphernalia of wealth belonging to the men The ambition that most observers believe to

be the most difficult to achieve is the abolition of, or at least a reduction in, graft in public

Rarely does a day go by without a report of bribery, theft or extortion involving govern-ment officials. In one recent case, Mr. Doe displayed some clever footwork.

Two senior police officers and a civilian were sentenced to death by firing squad by a military tribunal for their part in a bribery case. Maybe Mr. Doe considered the \$6,000 involved too meager for such a terrible retribution, which was mandatory under government

"Find me three honest policemen to constitute the firing squad," he demanded.

The biblical parallel — "He that is without

sin among you, let him first cast a stone ..." was not lost on the Ministry of Information newspaper. The New Liberian. The minister of justice and the chief of police failing to find three clean policemen. Mr. Doe sacked them

both on the spot.

But was it for insulting the good name of every policeman in the land? Or for admitting that each and every one of them was crooked? It will never be known.

It is known that Mr. Doe thought up the ruse himself and so enabled himself to get rid of two unwanted officials, at the same time providing a shrewd lesson in charismatic leadership. And the "redemption?" The two policemen were returned to their jobs, after a chat in the executive mansion (otherwise known as the "White House.")

But it must be said that whatever the feeling the visitor here gets of a benign military ruler, there are nervous twitchings that will not go

Earlier this year, six University of Liberia students were sentenced to death after calling for a restoration of campus politics. They were pardoned at the last moment. The university is important because it was from there that the resistance to the old True

Whig Party first grew. The Movement for Justice in Africa, consisting largely of academics, is now banned, like every other political organization, but it has members in government, notably the foreign minister, Henry Fahnbulleh.

These academics are rightly skeptical of

talking frankly and publicly about the regime, the more so since the university's vice president was arrested for plotting to overthrow the state last year. (He was later released.)

It was a salutary warning. Mr. Doe's deputy, Maj. Gen. Thomas Weh Syen, and four other members of the People's Redemption Council who had staged the coup with Mr. Doe were executed. Maj. Gen. Syen had wanted a more

nonaligned (i.e. leftist) stance.
As for the press, the Liberian Observer is permitted a certain amount of leeway.

Twice in the last 15 months its proprietor Ken Best, has landed in jail, the first time with his whole staff, including his wife, the paper's business manager, for publishing letters from Mr. Best was inside for 10 days, and the

vember he was arrested again and the paper closed for another three weeks for a "sensitive" article on Liberia's relation with neighboring Guinea. Mr. Best still can say, "The PRC say they

Observer was closed for three weeks. Last No-

support press freedom and I hold them to that." But he tends to steer clear of "sensitive"

All the while, Mr. Doe's position looks stronger, his footwork surer. Is it possible that he will stand as the country's first civilian president under the new constitution? Or will he simply, like Nigeria's Gen. Yakubu Gowon, search out a leafy Western campus to prepare a thesis on "How I seized power."

Foreign Grants By Donors,	1980 — 1981	Millions of Dollars
Donor	1980	1981
United States	13.8	51.5
United Nations	4.6	4.9
European Economic Community	2.3	2.0
Jæpan		6.1
Netherlands	_	0.3
Egypt	_	0.4
France	_	0.3
Other	4.3	0,3
TOTAL	25.0	65.8

especially after the breakdown of the British years, however, some of his lieutenants may Westminster-style government in Africa, we find that the United States model is the most find it disagreeable to surrender the trappings

14,000 Freed U.S. Blacks Formed the Nucleus of a Nation

By Elizabeth Tonkin

MONROVIA — The modern state of Liberia began in December, 1821, when a lieutenant of the U.S. Navy bought the land on which the capital of Monrovia now stands by leveling his pistols at the head of the leading local negotiator. The cost was below \$300.

The lieutenant was acting for the U.S. government, which had agreed to finance a settlement for Africans "recaptured" from slave traders before they were sold in America. A similar community sponsored by the British already existed at Freetown in nearby Sierra Leone. But most of the Liberian settlers were actually free blacks from the United States who were dispatched by independent white co-lonialization societies, which bought a series of territories along the Liberian coastline.

About 14,000 blacks were settled in the 19th century in very small colonies, which had high mortality rates due to malaria. The black American response to offers of repatriation was never warm. Many members of colonization societies simply wanted to clear free blacks from the United States and often made settlement in Liberia a condition of emancipation. Abolitionists attacked the colonization movement, and by 1847 the societies had little money. The settlers were persuaded to go it alone and form a republic.

In 1962, when the first proper census was taken, only 6,452 people identified themselves with the colonists. The majority of Liberia's 1 million inhabitants (there are about 1.5 million today) said that they were members of indieenous ethnic units, officially grouped into a dozen tribes. But despite their small numbers, it was the "Americo-Liberians" who controlled the government. How had they achieved this

more sophisticated than the new arrivals. The settlements, made on the Grain Coast (named after the pepper that 15th-century Portuguese traders had brought there), contained no gold or large trading centers as did other parts of West Africa but did offer a market for Western goods in return for a variety of produce and provisions of firewood, freshwater and rice needed by traders.

The settlers came to an Africa that had been involved in world trade for hundreds of years and that was increasingly the object of European control. They were soon caught up in keen commercial competition and, along with their coastal neighbors, combined in shifting alliances and fought for control of seaside trading points and for positions as middlemen to the people further inland. Often the Americans were seen as just another set of rivals who, however, did offer useful commercial training and knowledge of English to people working

The settlers did not come seeking their African heritage. Their feelings were made clear in the 1847 Declaration of Independence: "We the people of the Republic of Liberia were originally the inhabitants of the United States of America. In some parts of the country, we were debarred by law from all the rights and privileges of men ... We were everywhere shut out from all civil office . . We were taxed without our consent ... We were made a separate and distinct class and against us every avenue to improvement was effectually closed. Strangers from all lands of a color different from ours were preferred before us ..." The settlers said that they had been "induced to form settlements on this barbarous coast." While they wanted their freedom, they lacked the resources of capital, manpower and administrative experience.

of its workers to be shipped along the coast to Nigeria and beyond, making the workers the republic's major export. The government profited from head taxes and customs revenue. The workers, mostly of Kru and Gebo origin and called kroomen, got an education, learned new habits and obtained arms. When they returned to Liberia, groups of them rebelled against Liberian control. At the turn of the century, there were armed conflicts in many parts of Liberia and along the coast. The settlers succeeded in subduing the rebellion with outside help including limited but crucial American support.

Growth of Nation

So the settlers did win out and eventually became skilled manipulators and patient - if resentful - people under humilizations by the European powers. They obviously had little love for America while needing to believe they shared its separate, superior culture. They also needed to increase their numbers, and they steadily assimilated others.

About 5,000 recaptured Africans were accepted but as inferiors; they were known as Congoes, today a term for Americo-Liberians. Also assimilated were Sierra Leone people who came to trade, and a shipload of Barbadians in 1865. There were marriages with indigenous people, including many extra-church or "outside" wives. Their children, along with many wards from native families, were raised in the settlers' households, took their surnames and learned their values.

In the "tribal" areas, a type of indirect rule was established, formally modeled on Brit-ain's, but there were also "civilized" areas, whose inhabitants owned lots and were governed like the Americo-Liberians. As the country grew into its present shape, the central gov1920s,

membership and promised their loyalty in exchange for salaries. This money was often the only local source of cash. These people, often called kia, could also be important members of their own communities, albeit relatively set apart from the "tribal" customs that the government treated as a safely folkloric alternative to real power.

Politics, Economics

In a country where public-sector bankruptcy is a familiar condition, politics and economic have always been intertwined, and conflicts of interest, corruption and collusion have result-

Even the settlers were divided in competi-

tion for scarce resources. Despite the well-known dominance of the True Whig Party, most presidential elections. were bitterly fought.

A small army, made up mostly of indi-genous enlisted men, was built up. Given that. other opportunities were few, private soldiers could be attracted by small privileges.
In the 1930s, Liberia hit the headlines after.

local kui leaders informed the League of Nations that the government was forcing workers to go to Fernando Po in order to fulfill valuable contracts.

At Liberia's own request, the League investigated the internal labor conditions. The sug-r gested solutions were to set up a type of white trusteeship — a proposal rejected by Liberia and to encourage economic colonialism by the Firestone Rubber Co.

It can be argued that although there wen real abuses, Liberian conditions were exalmined to divert attention from comparable la bor practices in the French and British colc

Firestone began operations in Liberia in th. 1920s, but it was not until World War II the

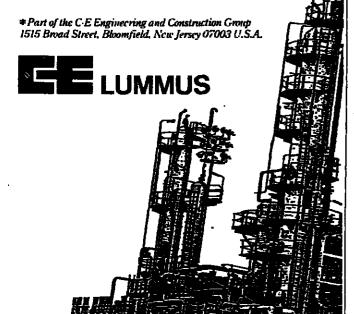
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BOTTLERS OF COCA-COLA, FANTA & SPRITE IN LIBERIA

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Banking: The Ability to Adjust

The writer is vice president of Citibank of Liberia.

By K.N. Tshibaka

MONROVIA — For a system that has gone through times, the banking system in Liberia has proven, like the country's economy, that it can adjust to changing conditions and strive on.

The high reserve requirements imposed by the National Bank of Liberia since April, 1980, the continued liquidity pressures both onshore and offshore for the banking system as a whole, the increased level of loan delinquencies due to a materially deteriorated economic environment, and the demise of the Bank of Liberia are major factors that have significantly impacted the performance of the banking system.

Eight banks serve a wide spec-

trum of needs in the Liberian economy. They include development banks such as the Liberia Bank for Development and Invest-ment and the Agricultural & Co-

operative Development Bank.
The former is owned by various international organizations and foreign government agencies, the government of Liberia, which owns about 18 percent of the shares, and other private institutions and quasi-private companies, such as Citibank, Intrusco, Fire-stone, Lamco, and Bong Mines.

The Agricultural & Cooperative Development Bank is a 100 percent government-owned bank which, as the name implies, is involved in the promotion of agricul-

volved in the promotion of agricul-tural activities in rural Liberia.

Another 100 percent govern-ment-owned bank is the National Housing and Savings Bank, whose charter has been expanded to in-clude commercial banking. It is, for instance, managing a 550 mil-lion loan syndication, that assume lion loan syndication that assures

the supply of oil to the country.

After the closure and liquidation
of Bank of Liberia, which was 49 percent owned by Chemical Bank of New York, the National Housng Bank is today the largest bank in Liberia.

Branches and subsidiaries of international banks also have an established presence in Liberia: Chase Manhattan, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Tradevco, the International

Trust Company, and Citibank.
Until 1974, there was no central bank as such. Citibank, then the Bank of Monrovia, played the role of depository bank for the government and its agencies as well as that of a clearing house for other locally established banks.

Naturally, the first governor of the National Bank of Liberia was a senior Liberian officer of Citibank's Monrovia branch. The brought along the Financial Institutions Act of June 18, 1974, (amended in 1978).

The Act gives the National

• Sole right to grant provisional spite the following facts: and full licenses to local financial institutions and to foreign institu- with increased foreign debt servictions doing business in Liberia.

porting requirements prescribed by the National Bank. Authority to revoke any li-

cense under certain conditions. · Power to issue rules and regulations that govern the conduct of

banking in Liberia. In line with its open-door economic policies and clear determination to promote the free enterprise system, the Financial institutions Act is the least cumbersome of regulatory instruments found in sub-Sahara Africa.

So far the National Bank has wisely chosen not to interfere with the forces of the free market

The Liberian economy is truly liberal. There are no restrictions in respect of capital flows and the cumbersome licensing system found in other countries does not exist here. Capital moves in and out freely, although in recent times the movements have tended to be mostly outward.

Immediately following the April, 1980 coup, the National Bank, after consultation with local financial institutions, enacted a number of measures aimed at mitigating the effects of the crisis of confidence.

There was suspension of all outward remittances for 30 days, exporters were required to repatriate proceeds of their exports, restrictions were placed on the amount of cash (U.S. notes) that could be taken out of the country, letters of credit were to be backed by 100 percent cash collateral and reserve requirements were raised from an average of about 8 percent of qualifying deposits to an across-the-board maximum level permitted under the National Bank's charter

-15 percent.
As had been expected, the removal of some of these measures, especially those having to do with the outward movement of funds, heralded the beginning of a capital flight which, as shown in Table 1. reduced the deposit base of the combined banking system by 42 percent between the record level of \$176 million reached at March 31, 1980, and the low of \$103 million

ecorded at December 31, 1981. There has been a marked increase in the level of liquidity as at the end of March this year. This represents more a deposit of government checks in the banking system rather than an inward move-ment in the flow of private capital. dity by the local banking system, the National Bank of Liberia has maintained its 15 percent reserve

requirement policy. The imposition of the higher reserve was dictated by the increased funding needs of the government and also permitted the National Bank to continue its support of the Bank of Liberia which by September, 1980, had built up some \$11. million in overdraft at the Nation-

The Bank of Liberia obligations to the National Bank hit \$21 million before the National Bank took the courageous action of closing it down in March, 1981.

The story told by the above data is quite evident. To meet funding problems of the government, inter alia, resources have been transferred from the private sector, a productive and catalytic segment of the economy, to the public sec-

Not only do commercial banks have to maintain a higher and higher proportion of their deposits in idle funds at the National Bank; they are also forced to resort to using whatever balances they used to hold with other commercial banks to meet the new requirements.

These developments on the liquidity position of commercial banks have negatively affected their lending.
Consistently, commercial banks

have maintained a level of lending well in excess of the volume of deposits available locally. The loansto-deposits ratio of 135 percent at March 31, 1982, is well in line with the level of 137 percent recorded at March 31, 1980.

Thus, for each dollar they have received in deposits, commercial banks have loaned well over \$1. As of March, 1982, banks loaned out \$1.35 for each \$1.00 received on deposit. One may reasonably ask how this could be so.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that the ratio would be much higher if funds now idle at the National Bank are included in loans as they represent a de facto

Funding Cap

The funding gap, i.e. the difference of 35 cents between the dollar deposited and the 1.35 lent out, is partial representation of the cross-border exposure of commercial banks who, for lack of better choice, resort to offshore borrowings to supplement their local lending as well as to support import activities.

Again, the trends depicted in previous tables are obvious in Table 4 as well. The higher the loans-deposits ratio, the more commercial banks have had to borrow birth of the National Bank from their head offices of correspondent banks abroad. A linear regression analysis would probably show an almost perfect fit between the ratio and offshore borrowings. The above situation persists de-

• The government, confronted ing and murderous oil bills, has Authority to license dealers in had to request concessions and their taxes and fuel needs offshore. The negative impact of this development on resources available to the banking system to sustain the historical level of imports is con-servatively estimated at U.S. \$72

> • The common sense rule that suggests a reduction in the bank's exposure in a deteriorating economic environment has not been in application here. Table 4 depicts this very succinctly and the level of imports, which is still in line with historical levels, lends further credence to the conclusion that commercial banks have continued to play a most vital and supportive

role for Liberia. With the exception of 1980, the profitability of commercial banks is in line with risk dimensions and overall business conditions in Li-

The return-on-basic-assets target in the United States is about 80 basis points (0.80 percent) and in certain other developed more stable, low risk countries, it is much higher. The returns made by commercial banks here are thus well within reasonable limits commensurate with risk characteristics of the environment at the macro and micro levels.

The volatility of interest rates in world financial markets since the change of monetary policy by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank in late 1979 is common knowledge.

Liberia has not been spared from the terrible effects of high interest. As indicated previously, banks in Liberia depend to a great extent on foreign borrowings to fill the funding gap created by the shortfall in the availability of liquidity in the local market. It follows that interest rates paid are to a great extent a function of the prevailing situation in world markets.

The reserve requirement of 15 percent is also a significant cost factor to be dealt with. For instance, while a client depositing \$100,000 as a time deposit may obtain a nominal interest rate of say, 12 percent per annum, the effective cost to the bank is actually 14.12 percent per annum [100/85 x

The bank has taken on deposit \$100,000 but because of the National Bank's reserve requirements of 15 percent, it can put to use only \$85,000, the balance of \$15,000 having to be kept idle at the National Bank.

TABLE 5: Profitability of Commercial Banks (millions of dollars)

Total Not Incomment of the Control o

	1979	1980	1987
otal Operating Income	33.9	41.6	35.0
.ess:			
Salary Expense	3.9	5.4	5.1
Other Expense	21.6	29.1	21.0
Income Tax	3.4	3.3	3.5
Extraordinary (profits)/Charges	.2	2.2	2.0

a creditworthy borrower, can lend only \$85,000 while continuing to incur cost on \$100,000. The resulting cost is not what the nominal

rate would lead one to believe. Finally, the massive flight of capital referred to previously is a clear indication that money has become a scarce commodity. And it cannot be exempted from the laws of supply and demand.

Recently, there have been pressures on the National Bank to increase deposit rates in the country, the implicit objective being that of encouraging an inward flow of

The National Bank has thus come up with certificates of deposit generally priced at 300 to 400 basis points above rates paid on deposits of comparable tenors by commercial banks. It is this writer's belief that this action pursues two principal goals:

 To force commercial banks to revise their deposit rates upwards. • To generate liquidity with which the National Bank could support financing needs of the

overnment. Either option spells trouble. Either lending rates will move up in tandem with deposit rates or banks will reduce the amount of credit available to business in proportion to their loss of funds to the Na-

The likelihood of business failures and of a general slowdown in the level of business activity because of the high cost of funds in-

creases accordingly.

Market forces within a free en terprise system must be allowed to set the prices at which goods and services are exchanged. Interference with such forces often destroys but rarely improves the efficiency of the free market.

Problem of Confidence

Following the freezing and sub-equent confiscation of assets held in the banking sector by certain depositors, the feeling was that confidentiality of banking affairs was not guaranteed, especially since any government authority believed it could inquire into the affairs of private depositors at any

This development cannot be uncoupled from the general confiscation of assets mortgaged to banks in support of loans they had advanced to certain individuals and companies. For banks, the real value of "security" becomes a most. affair. For the depositor, the confidentiality and safety of his money

The government has now resolved most of the issues that were said to have affected confidence in

a negative way.

Confiscated assets, with the exception of those belonging to executed members of the previous regime, have all been released to their rightful owners. The confidentiality of bank accounts has been reinforced by the govern-ment. Various accounts have been unfrozen and the holders allowed to dispose of their assets as they

As should be the case, the rare letters received nowadays on bank accounts emanate from the courts of law or the National Bank for the global position of commercial

Despite the temporary apprehensions, the safety of depositors' funds can now be said to be well assured. The confidence issue is of such importance to the government that none of the depositors of the defunct Bank of Liberia will lose a cent.

Dollar Dilemma

The Liberian dollar is not equivalent to the U.S. dollar. The equivalency holds only when the Na-tional Bank of Liberia or commercial hanks in Liberia have unlimited access to outside credit. In such a case, any creation of liabilities could always be covered, if need be, through drawing on offshore links of credit.

The other condition under which the equivalency thesis would hold is if all transactions involving goods and services were effected against cash (read, U.S. notes) or conversely, if the National Bank had the printing press for U.S. dol-lars at hand. None of the theses

apply.
With the willingness and, so far, ability of commercial banks to transfer funds abroad without any regulatory encumbrances, a check deposited into an account in Monrovia is still a valid instrument for settling transnational bills.

But this is no different from countries which have their own national currencies and where residents sell the local currency against certain foreign currencies which they might need to transact in the international trade. For Liberia, it means that the commercial bank has sufficient credit lines abroad to conduct its transfer

Difficult Period Seen

For Liberia today, the most difficult period is the short to medium term, say the next two to three

Discipline in the management of ards. the country's affairs will continue to be a must. Expenditures will have to be reduced and revenue collection improved, not through incremental taxes, but by putting in place a human and material infrastructure conducive to a more roductive collection system.

Honesty will need to be re-emphasized and stressed to those who are charged with responsibilities for collecting taxes and surcharges of all kinds for the government.

A clearer awareness of the need to serve one's nation first and above everything else and to accept to live on whatever payment one has honestly earned will need

The structure of the tax system will need revision to reflect the proclaimed objectives of attracting

Public Sector Investment Program 1981/1982 --- 1984/1985

		of Dollars (198	BO prices)		
•	Housanas	OL DONNERS (12.	83/84	84/85	Total .
	81/82	, \$2/83	55,130	48,120	186696
Agriculture	33,163	50,283	22,130	2,650	14500
Forestry	5,400	4,800	3,650	2,826	12330
Industry	2,033	4,622	3,849	3,000	3E120
Electricity	5,450	22 <i>,</i> 750	6,920	5,046	3,377.
	4,880	14,218	9,233	3,040	4,085
Water	3,385	2,700	_		9,,220
Housing	1 4 440	35,612	24,290	17,650	
Roads	14,668	5,150	5,472	5,518	11,290
Urban Development	2,150	3,130	3,285	3, 7 01	11,869
Feeder Roads	1,604	. 2,279	23,400	3,000	45,000
Ports	_	21,800	707	135	.482··
Air Trensport	· 	640		1,500	5,000
Telecommunication	· — ·	500	3,000	720	1,006
Postal Services	– :	1,401	885	4,506	1,406
Radio	1,689	3,977	2,234	7,827	47,552
Education and Training	8,583	15,360	1 <i>5,75</i> 2	1,027	4,037
Manpower Development	1,329	15,145	15,306	15,257	3,932
Health and Social Welfore	5,969	9,348	9,004	9,611	44744 . 41.070 .
TOTAL	90,303	210,585	182,117	131,067 ⁻	61,872
				• .	

pects of his business are of para-nomic Community, Japan, and mount importance. With a good tax system, the need for too many unjustified investment incentives will not even arise.

Liberia has so far performed quite well in seven out of eight International Monetary Fund target periods established since Septem-

In addition to what the government and the Liberian people do for themselves, Liberia will continue to need massive assistance from traditional friends such as the United States, the European Eco-

some OPEC members. Completion of rescheduling negotiations as under the Paris and London Clubs will further lighten the external burden of the country.

Timely payment of the country's internal and external obligations should continue to be emphasized. Tailoring the forthcoming IMF standby program to the needs by the National Bank for offshore liquidity, and proper synchronization of drawings thereunder with the timing of such needs can only help to obviate a continued crisis

management of the countr's econ-

Discovery of oil, incremental in vestments by Lamco and Bong Mines, and the continued tability of rubber concessions, the ogging industry, and the return to rollitability of public corporation will all contribute significantly in the revitalization of Liberia's 30000

The foregoing suggests the the various partners in the conomy will need to be more sensitive and responsive to one another's short-

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TABLE 1. Private Sector Liquidity (millions of dollars)

	3/80	4/80	5/80	12/80	6/81	12/81	382
Coins in Circulation	71.2	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.6	D.9
Demand Deposits	<i>7</i> 3.4	69.9	60.4	55.6	53.7	39.9	8.8
Time Deposits	42.4	37.8	34.1	16.9	. 16.9	16.7	2.8
Saving Accounts	48.1	43.4	37.1	_32.0	. 34.0	34.4	3.2
Totals:	175.6	161.5	142.8	115.8	115.9	102.6	16.7
Change (%)	•		-8	- 12	· - 19	- 11	+13
· · ·						•	let .

		3/80	4/ 80	5/ BU	. 12/0	U 0/61	12/61	Or 12
With NBL		18.1	11.0	16.0				328
With Other Comm, Banks	•	17.6	10.2	7.2	7.	3 5.1	7.6	19
Balances at NBL/Private	•				`. 			`. <u></u>
Sector Liquidity (%)		10	13	11	2:	28	26	3.
			• •					1 (1) 1 (1) 1 (1)
TABLE 3: Loans and Dep	osits (mil	ions of d	ollars)	:		7		
· ·	3/80	4/8	5.	/80	12/80	6/81	12/81	3/2
Logns	210.3	192.0) ··· 18	8.1	130.8	112.2	126.8	1463
Deposits	153.0	146.6		5.8	105.7	105.9	91.8	1083

131

_	-						
_	3/80	4/80	5/80	12/80	6/81	12/81	* 3/8
Foreign Assets	37.6	26.8	19.2	20.2	20.8	15.5	16.5
Foreign Liabilities	<i>77.4</i>	64.4	62.3	49.4	40.4	56.4	75.3
Net Foreign Position	- 38.8	- 37.6	- 43.1	- 29.2	19.6	- 40.9	- 58.4

Shipping World Split Over Flags of Convenience

Logns/Deposits (%)

By Lisa Buckingham

MONROVIA — In the interna-tional shipping community, no issue is causing more heated negotiation and controversy than that of flags of convenience. This subject has divided the world's shipping nations and led to an unprecedented split among the developing countries. The seemingly simple act of a shipowner of one country registering a vessel in another nation for fiscal advantages has the power to whip up frenzy in the industry like nothing else.

In April, the two largest open registry countries, Liberia and Panama, boycotted, along with the United States, a session that discussed the phasing out of flags of convenience. The meeting was sponsored by the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The problem of flags of conven-

ience (FOC) is not new. Controversy has existed since the first ships were registered in Panama, with smuggling and gun running as their major trade.

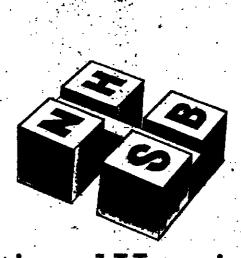
Liberia accepted its first vessel in 1949 as the result of a wartime meeting between President Frank-lin D. Roosevelt and the Liberian head of state, William Tubman, who was convinced that Liberia should open its doors to foreign investment, particularly that of the United States.

Low Fees

The fees established - \$1.20 per net ton registration and 10 cents per ton annual tax - remained un-changed until 1981 when the tax rose to 30 cents. In January, there will be an increase to 35 cents, followed by an increase to 40 cents at the beginning of 1985. Still, the fee is very low by international stand-

The tonnage fees have provided Liberia with a major source of in-come — about \$18 million in 1981 — and have given it the largest fleet in the world with 73.9 million gross tons registered under its flag. Shipowners also benefit for they are able to reduce tax bills (they pay no taxes to Liberia except if earnings are repatriated), employ cheap labor and receive shipbuilding investment bonuses.

Because the Liberian government guarantees ship mortgages, banks are more likely to lend to someone building a ship for the Li-berian register than to an owner registered under some other flags. Funding for second-hand tonnage can often be obtained at lower rates because Liberia supports ship



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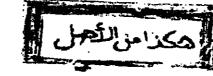
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The Liberian currency is an par with the

investment and international transactions.

PERSPECTIVE

The dollar value of these projects is in

excess of \$59 million. Six projects, with a dollar value of over \$4 million have

already got underway. These companies will provide a total of 298 jobs for our

people. Equally important, the NIC has, over the last 21 months, built a reputation

With regard to the small business pro-

gram, NIC has completed all requirements for the launching of the Liberian Govern-

ment scheme and the joint Liberian Gov-

reminent/FMO program of assistance to Liberian businesses. The USAID-supported program is already underway in West Point, New Kru Town and New Georgia, and several businesses are benefitting

NIC proposes to promote investment in

what we term "resource-based industries in which Liberia has a natural advan-

tage." The listings of these industries includes:

(a) Industries which will provide input

required by agriculture or which will process agricultural commodities

and livestock products (e.g.) fertilizer blending, agricultural hand took,

(b) Industries which are supportive of

charcoal, day brids and roofing)

(c) Light mechanical/electrical/chemical

SHIPMENT

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Liberio's external trade has remained

relatively marginal to world trade. Its ex-

ports, on overage, represent one percent

In 1980 Liberia export trade netted

\$600.4 million, while the same period ac-

counted for \$533.9 million in imports. Dur-

ing the first quarter of 1981, export trade

emounted to \$144.7 million and \$118.4

million in imports,
The European Economic Community

continues to be Liberia's region export market, accounting for about 62.8 per

cent of the market share. It is followed by

the USA with a market share of about

Western European countries. On the con-

trary, Liberia's trade with the rest of Afri-

cc dropped from 1.7 percent in 1979 to 1.2 in 1980,

DOMESTIC TRADE

By 1981 statistics, the total number of

businesses registered was 3,106 as com-pared with 3,909 for the same period in

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT

The Government concluded and signed

bilateral trade agreements with the Re-public of Korea in December of 1980. During the visit of the Liberian leader,

Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe to

that country in May this year, major dis-

cussions between hire and Karean leaders

centered mainly on this trade agreemen

non from Korea visited Liberia to de

mine areas in which they will invest in the

A trade agreement was also signed between Liberia and India in November 1981.

roducts being traded in the Intro-Union

Trade Agreement include confectionery,

metal cane, retreaded tyres of all types insecticides, polythene bags, cosmestics

perfumery and toilet preparations, pails

and patroleum jelly, among several oth-

me than a 17-man trade de

No sooner had the Liberian led

980. This shows a decrease of 795.

of world exports.

activities in forestry and mining (e.g.

industries (e.g. assembly of domestic

appliances, manufacturing of electri-

cal fixtures, and the production of

from this program of assistance.

for honesty and efficiency.

ects qs;





HEAD OF STATE - C-IN-C DR. SAMUEL KANYON DOE

CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT

in consequence of the government

tutional and a stable political att

plans to return the country to constitution of rule, giving consideration to national

for such a transition, the People's Redemp-tion Council has pledged to hand over

authority to a civilian government on April 12, 1985, the fifth anniversary of the rev-

that during the next three years, they

that a government by the people, of the

people, and for the people should em-

A salient factor of the military leaders'

good intention to return the country to a

civilian rule on the appointed date is

clearly manifested by the appointment of a 25-man National Constitution Drafting

Commission. The commission has as its task to draft a new constitution for a dem-

ocratic government in which all the peo-

PROBLEMS

PRC Government resigned itself to the

task of negotiating funds. In the process,

several international financial institutions

were contacted, including the Internation-

ment of Liberia eighty-five million dollars

Among Liberia's traditional friends and

International financial institutions, the Unit-

ed States of America pumped into the na-

tion's coffers more direct financial assis-

tance within a short period of time than it

cave the previous administration during

There are other factors which directly and

indirectly seriously disturb the PRC Gov-

erryment, among them the unstable prices

of oil, iron ore, rubber and other agricul-

tural products; new investments were not

made after the coup. Iron are and rubber,

one of the nation's main revenue-general-

ing sources, are not selling favourably on

the world market; this in turn affects gov-

emment revenues from the iron ore min-

ing and rubber companies in the country.

ers withdrew their deposits from the con-

mercial banks in Liberia following the

another major concern of governme

Rice, the nation's stable food, has been

Because the country does not grow

enough rice to feed itself, the government

had to spend approximately thirty-five million dollars to subsidize the import of

rice. In a sober reflection of the situation,

the PRC Government a few months ago,

promulgated that the government would no longer subsidize the importation of

rice: instead, it declared the Liberian mar-

ket open for all interested private busi-

nesses to import rice, but mandating that

the price of a 100-pound bag of rice re-

mains at twenty-four dollars. The folia-

lous amount of money that the govern-

ment used to spend to subsidize rice im-

portation is now diverted to other devel-

In yet another effort by the PRC Gov-

duced a National Savings Bond Scheme. Under the scheme, the government bor-

rowed from all salaned employees certain

amounts of their solaries, to be repaid by

government on the expiry of the sixth, seventh and eighth year after the issue

date. Every wage-earning government employed Liberian made a compulsory

purchase. Foreign residents, business firms, concessions and individuals also

purchased the bonds on a voluntary basis

subscribed to and purchased was US\$10.

At the lopse of four installments from the

remuneration for the months of January,

BUSINESS ATMOSPHERE

To induce and restore areater savest-

ment and to occelerate the growth of the economy, the PRC Government reactivat

serves as the government's official center

for investment promotion and for the pro-cessing and conclusion of investment in-

EXTERNAL DEBTS

The PRC Government last year, ap-

proached the United Nations to reclassify

Liberia as a least developed nation. Liber-ia's application was accepted and some

United Nations team of expens visited the

country to collect data to justify the coun-

Although Liberia did not qualify for the

status of Least Developed Country, in the

final analysis, a \$400 million aid package

country to overcome its economic situa-

The Liberian leader, Commander-In-

Chief Samuel K. Doe, also authorized the

National Bank of Liberra to issue certifi-

cates of deposit of three and six months

moturity, in the sum of \$500 m mittal inter-

ior world markets.

1982. Internatural Herold Tribune All nobic re

est comparable to those obtainable in ma-

Because of this record as maintained by

the Liberion Government, foreign inves-

tors have been encouraged to explore in-

vestment opportunities in the country, A

number of investment incentives have

been made available to investors who

nded by the UN for the

ime in March this year, a high-pov

um amount of savings bonds

nt to enhance its economy, it intro-

ment programs.

netted \$21 million.

Furthermore, due to uncertainty, custom-

the whole of its last year in office.

over two years.

netury Fund, which lent the Govern-

ple would have a past to play.

rould have become sufficiently convince

tion. The leaders are of the opinion

ent as well as creating a consti-

OVERVIEW

Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa: bounded on the North by the Republic of Guinea; on the East by the Ivory Coast; on the South by the Atlantic an and on the West by the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The country is divided into nine political sub-divisions (counties) and six te The counties are Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Mary and, Lofa, Bong, Nimba and Grand Gedeh. The territories are Kru Coast Gibi. The capital is Monravia. Liberia is about 43,000 square miles,

with a coastline of 350 miles. Its population is about 1.3 million. CLIMATE: The Liberian climate is tropical and humid and is divided into two seasons: the rainy and the dry. The rainy season runs from mid-April to mid-October: the dry season runs from mid-October to

FIRST LIBERIAN SETTLEMENT -MONROVIA

Broadly speaking, Liberia can be considered a by-product of the complex conditions of American society, resulting from the American Negro slavery.

Liberia was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society, The Society was organized for the purpose of men of color and ex-slaves to return to the continent of Africa. One of the first groups of these ex-

slaves who returned to Africa found their home in Liberia. On the 7th January, 1822, pioneers arrived at Mesurado Bay on the USS "Alligator".

Upon arrival, they began to settle on the land that had been bought by Ayres and Stockston. This tract of land, which was afterwards called Providence Island. is situated on the Mesurado River a few yards from the mainland.

It was not too long, however, before this island proved unhealthy, which necessitated new negotiations for the purchase of another tract on the mainland. The purchase of this new site having

been completed the pioneers moved from Providence Island to the mainland and built a town which they later called Monhonor of Jame President of the United States.

The one-town settlement was later named Liberia from the Latin word "Liber", meaning free. Thus, was the foundation of Liberia laid.

Liberia was declared to the world as an independent republic on July 26, 1847, with Governor Roberts becoming its first president. Thus, Liberia become the first epublic on the African continent.

in the last few years preceeding the April 12, 1980 military take over, the Liberian nation was mounted on a powder keg ready to explode at the appropriate

In short, the fundamental constitutional provisions of democracy were crudely manipulated to ensure a perpetuation of minority socio-political and economic contral to the detriment of the masses of the

Liberian people. Tokenism and nepolism were an integral part of this control mech-Corruption was accepted as a way of life. What made the corrupt and i

ment civil service even more incopoble of serving the needs and aspirations of the rian people was the fact that nearly all powers were vested in the pre Perhaps the corrupt life-style of the ruling class could have been forgiven had they made two serious offe develop the country. In spite of the abundance of natural, and the potential human resources, as well as the availability of external development assistance, Liberia remained as underdeveloped as ever. This perhaps, gives an overview of the situation that prevailed in the country when Tolbert came to power upon the death of President William V.S. Tubman in July, 1971, in order to ensure a safe and positive development for the country, he functioning society" in which corruption would be erudicated and every attainment was predicated on legitimate effort raised throughout the country and given to the president for the imple-mentation of his development programs. Knowing that this monumental develop-ment task of the nation could not be accomplished overnight, the people patiently waited to see the transformation of the country into a modern state. The hopes were constantly heightened by the President's continuous reaffirmation of his commitment to the development of the country. But after more than eight years of his rule, the people discovered they were being deceived. Tolbert's main preoccupation was to

enrich himself and some members of his

GOALS

Having as its principal objective the building of a new society based on justice, equality, freedom, equal opportunity and full participation of all in the nation's disrs. the Liberian revolution is not, in any way, inclined towards the elimination of any element of the population. Consequently, the government is inclined to bal-cace the national budget, to build schook, roads, clinics, hospitals, houses for civilians and men and women in-arms, it is bent on using every means possible to improve the economy, despite the global economic decline which is hampering the rapid im-plementation of these gools. The sooner the PRC Government realises the true sings of transid and sustained process, the been made ovalidate to investors who countries S.A. su capital de 1 200 000 F. R.C.S. Nanterie B 732021126. Commission Partially via 11101. U.S. subscription \$256 yearly Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N Y. 11101

LIBERIA

NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION

THE MANDATE

To induce greater investment and to accelerate the growth of the economy, the National Investment Commission (NIC) was created in 1979. In pursuit of this major objective, the NIC serves as the rernment's official center for investment promotion and for the processing nents. The Commission is headed by and reports directly to the Head of State of Liberia. Five other Cabinet Ministers are members of the Commission. They

- The Minister of Finance;
 The Minister of Planning & Economic
- The Minister of Justice;
 The Minister of Commerce, Industry
- & Transportation;
 5. The Deputy Minister of State for Economic Affairs.

THE STRATEGY

The NIC has prepared a number of fea-sibility and technical studies for various projects and is now actively seeking the necessary financing for their implementa-tion. We can compile a listing of these projects. They include projects for:

- Bonded Woreho
- A Paper and Pulp Factory;
 An Automobile Tyre Factory; Oil Palm Estates; •
- Soluble Coffee Plant; Cassavo Animal Feed Project; Fish Processing
- Rolling Steel Mill; LIBPALMCO (edible oils); Liberian Tropical Products Corps.

Under the auspices of the NK, the govrnment has launched three programs of assistance to Liberian businesses:

i. The Liberian Government Scheme under which the Government has

secured a loan of \$4 million from the World Bank to finance small and medium scale enterprises covering a variety of economic activities throughout the country.

2. The Netherlands Financing Company For Developing Countries (FMO)/LIBERIA PROJECT which is a joint venture between the FMO and a group of Liberian institutions, including the Liberia Bank for Devel opment and Investment (LBDI), Liberia Finance and Trust Corpora-tion (LFTC) and Partnership for Productivity (PFP), with the objective of establishing at minimum cost selective

businesses which can share common

assistance in an industrial estate 3. The United States Agency For International Development (USAID) Supported Program under which funds have been mode available to assist enterprises cover ing all legitimate economic activities in New Kru Town, West Point, New Georgia and their environs.

THE INVESTMENT POLICY

This basic policy guides the govern strategy. It is the Open Door Policy, the elements of which are:

- (c) An open invitation to foreign investment generally;
 (b) Guarantee of non-nationalisation
- (c) The absence of restriction on the remittance of profits, dividends and
- repotriation of capital; (d) Altractive tax and other investment
- Tariff protection for infant industries An opportunity for expansion of trade relations with other countries in Africa using Liberia as a base, since Liberia is a member of ECOWAS and the MANO RIVER



U.S. dollar and is fully convertible. As such, there are no exchange control restrictions. This facilitates multinational It has also undertaken crushed feeder road projects totalling about \$3.0 million

in addition to the feeder roads, the

Government has embarked on farm-to-market roads which will enable the farmers to transport their products to the mor-Over the last 21 months, we have con-cluded investment incentives agreements with 12 companies for such diverse proj-Presently studies are being conducted in the Southern section of the country that in

the near future the highway from Ganta to Cape Palmas will be built and paved. REVITALIZATION OF MONROVIA Brick making; Candle manufacturing; Manufacturing of futu and foring; Garment manufacturing; Beer and soft drinks manufacturing. TRANSIT SYSTEM:

The present Government is concerned about the wellbeing of the masses. It oftaches much concern to the movement of its people. In this connection, studies are being conducted to revitalize the Marko-

tion in 1979. Under the new system, buses will ply all areas in Monrovia and its environs. With the initial investment of \$2.6 million , it is also envisaged that this type of service will be extended to other major cities in the country.

PORTS:

The PRC Government embarked on the development and improvement of our parts. The first project to be undertaken was the dredging of the Freeport of Man-rovia and the Port of Greenville which cost \$1.4 million . Presently, studies are being conducted for the exp port. It is estimated that the expansion project will cost \$65 million .

DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF AIRPORTS:

Roberts International Airport is now being improved and it is envisaged that \$1.3 million will be spent in 1982/83 Fiscal Year to improve facilities esp the area of communication. Despite the financial constraint being experienced by Government, it is expected that \$1.1 milion will be spent for the development and at of our domestic airports. It is via Transit System which came into opera- and outside funding will be needed.



SOUTH KOREAN INVESTORS VISIT MONROVIA

THE LIBERIAN MINING INDUSTRY

Placer gold was mined in several areas ria by Liberian miners as early as the 1930's. As a result of gold min placer diamond deposits were found Western Liberia, and thus, diamond min-ing began in Liberia in the 1950's.

Though several areas in Liberia contained deposits in iron are, negatiation was concluded for the Borni Hills iron are deposit in the mid-1940's. The first iron

ore shipment from Liberia was made by the Liberia Mining Company in 1951. Liberia is the largest producer of iron are in Africa and ranks 11th in the world. Consequently, severe economic problems and decline of iron are prices in the world market directly affect the Liberian econo my. However, there has been continued interest shown in Liberia's several iron ore deposits, as indicated by present discussions for the exploitation of another iron

ore deposit. Diamond and gold rank 2nd to iron are with respect to mining in Liberia, and the industry's contribution to the Nation's Gross Fraduct. Diamond export figures for 1981 were 300.000 carats, valued at \$33,500,000.00. Several concession agreements have been concluded in recent months for the exploration and ex-ploitation of diamonds in Liberia. Renewed interest is being shown in developing the Kumgbor Forest, known to be dismond bearing and near the diamond-rich field in Sierra Leone. New roads are being put in to promote not only the forest industry but also diamond and gold

In order to diverse the Government's total dependence on the iron ore industry, efforts have been made to explore other nown valuable minerals such as barrie, urazium, baudte, managnese, kvanite. te and beachsand deposits. With the Government's determination to

Government launched pilot projects to assist the miners by providing them with ex-perts and technicians as well as light and heavy equipment. These projects, spear headed by the Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy, will assist Liberian Miners in max-imizing the benefits they obtain from their mining claims, through employing modern mining practices. The impact on the Uberion economy of crude oil imports has been catastrophic. Some \$200 million was spent by the Government on the purchas ing of foreign crude oil in 1981, represent-ing more than 25% of total import cost, and the figures are still rising. As the direct result of the high cost of importing crude oil, the Government decided in 1980 to intensity its search for petroleum products in cooperation with the World Bank within her borders. Recently derived information from regional geophysical studies and from various analysis of well of Liberia can be noted as having a high otential for hydrocarbon ac These assessments are based on the fact. thick organic rich sediments, thermally matured shales, individual sand intervals with good porosities, structural and stratriential traps, and hydrocurbon shows in the wells drilled. The Governsis of the results of these studies, that nine prospective offshore Blo and deep water, have sufficient ment to MINISTRY OF LANDS, MINES & ENERGY

BONG MINING COMPANY

Bong Mining Company is located in Soldia District, Lower Bong County and covers the south-western half of the Bong MANO RIVER UNION Range, a hilly chain of approximatel 22 miles in length. The company is owner Cooperation under the Mano River Union - on economic cooperation originally een Liberia and Sierra Leone - took a 50% by the Government of Liberia and dramatic step forward when after several years of delay, Intra-Union Trade beween the two countries commenced in PRODUCTION & SHIPMENT:

The production copycity of the mine is

7.5 million matric tons of concentrate per year, 4.8 million tons of which can be further processed to pellets. her processed to pellets. Production and shipment for 1980 and 1987 are reflected as follows: 1980 , 1981

m (1) **DECODUCTION** Sinterfeed 2,394,000 5,350,000 Peller 4,440,000 2,210,000 TOTAL PRODUCTS 6,834,000 7,560,000 SHEWBATS:

ECKEPMENT: The mine is operated as a conventional

with the enemy in his cross balls, and office and projects because of its 170 ton rear damp trude, coterpilors,

INFRASTRUCTURES.

A Concentrator Plant and Blending Sys-tem are in operation. There are 2 Pellet plants, a railroad and Diesel power plant capable of generating 95 MW of electric Drinking water is prepared in a water

equipped with modern sewage dispo 120-bed hospital with operating theatre, X-ray department, dental clinic and two

purification plant and the community is

dispensaries, provides medical care for BMC employees and their families.

EDUCATION:

Schools operated by BMC are elementary, jurior high, senior high, British and German branches of the school system, and a vocational training center. Total enrollment of the school System is

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NEOC

The National Iron Ore Company (NIOC) was organized in 1957 after the iscovery of the Mana River Iron Ore deposits by an aerial magnetometer survey. A mining concession was granted by the Government of Liberia on March 4, 1958. The project was undertaken primarily because Dr. William V.S. Tubman, then President of Liberia, felt the need for econom activity in that part of the country and desired to establish a mining company in which the Liberian Government and peo-ple would be major shareholders. As such NIOC is the only mining company in Liberia, in which the Government 50% of the company, 35% by LMC.

LE is a Liberian Corporation owned by

The Ministry of Macan a social everage is sub-divided into six functional bureaus namely:

1. The Bureau of Curative Services. private individuals of Liberians and forcioners.

Geologically the Mono River deposits are lateritic and very complex, containing a variety of ore minerals which are a mi encourage alluvial mining activities, the ture of limonite, hemotite, goethite and variable quantities of magnetite. Mining of the three ore types which have been ide hilled as very difficult, and strict grade control is an essential requirement age iron contents range from 50-60%, and ium and silica each from 5-8%.

Colonel Landsdell K. Christie who previously established the Liberia Mining pany (LMC) to develop the Borni Hills devisit was also instrumental in creating NIOC for development of the Mano Rive deposits. Until closure of the Bomi Hills mine in 1976 due to depletion of its iron ore, NIOC purchased high-grade Borni concentrates from LMC for blending with its lower grade ore.

In 1970, motivated parity by an anent from LMC about ing cessation at Borni Hills, NIOC engaged the services of Parsons-Jurdens Engi of New York to design a Mano il beneficiction plant which would increase annual production to 4.5 million long tons. Loans amounting to about 30 million U.S. deliars were repoticted to finance the Mano II Unfortunately, due to faulty engin ing design the Mano II benefication pro-cess mal-functioned from the start resulting in serious financial difficulties to NIOC.

in addition, other problems which have caused financial difficulties in recent years, are inflation and the raing cost of petroleum products world-wide. Despite these difficulties, NIOC has liquidated a substantial partian of the debts incurred

In 1978 the Government of Liberia re-

ted the World Bank to assess the entire operations of NIOC and assist in the rehabilitation of the mine, railroad and St. Paul River Bridge neor Monrovia. Re-sults of a recent detailed engineering, fi-nancial and economic study of MET-CHEM of Canada, commissioned and paid for by the World Bank, indicate that new investment of \$67 million would make the Mano River Mine profitable and extend its life of operations by between 13 and 25 years, at production rate of up to 3.5 million lors per year. Proven reserves of 85.9 million tons and possible reserves of 23 million tens were determined by ac-tual drilling and calculations from mine cross-section drawing. Several booking in-stitutions including the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the OPEC Fund for Developing Countries participated in the financing of the NICC rehabilitation program. A new management team, MET-CHEM of Canada, was contracted by the World Bank in March, 1982, to implement the NIOC rehability hon program.

Mano River area which will be derived from the rehabilitation program are very significant. The population of about 25,000 in the vicinity would be affected directly or indirectly because in original



THE NEW TELECOMMUNICA-TIONS BUILDING SINKOR MONROYIA - LIBERIA

LIBERIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM PROVIDES FAVOURABLE INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Since the increasion of the open-door policy more than three decades ago, Li-beria has been widely acclaimed by the ousiness world as being conducive, profit-

able and a good place for investment. Certainly, this fact can be attributed to factors among which are the notion's strategic position on the African continent, the continuous pursuance of the free enterprise economic policy, the offering of an encouraging investment incen-tive code to potential investors, the native code to potential investors tion's abundant human resource provide the traditional haspitality of the

berion people.
The postor services is the pivot of the Liberian economy and forms an essential part of the infrastructure for the sociopnomic development of the nation.

The nation's telecommunications sys

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ions system has been developed over the years to provide not only an intercontinental telechone service, but also an intercontinental n and reception, telex, telegraph and date services.

EXPANDING INFRASTRUCTURES:

As a result of its representation and improved management and operations, revenue realized from telecommunications services has continued to increase steadily over the years, such that by 1977, revenue collected from this sector of the Liber-ion economy amounted to \$4.3 million.

MOVING INTO THE AGE OF SPACE COMMUNICATION

However, a milestone in the history of Liberia Telecommunications was achieved on June 24, 1976 when the Liberian Earth tation for satellite communica ion was inavourated. The satellite station, including a 36-foot parabolic antenna, has since replaced the high frequency radio system which the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation, LTC, has used for years. The distribution of telecommu

facilities and services across the country have seen many major advanceme since a \$2.5 million contract was signed on April 30, 1971 between LTC and LM Ericson of Sweden for the expansion of the existing telephone exchanges and the supply of new exchanges throughout

FOSTERING . TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINKS WITH SUB-ECONOMIC **GROUPHINGS**

The Government for its port has not only sought to forge communications links with other African countries in the West African sub-region, but has repeatedly stressed the need for telecommunication links within socio-econo the African Continent such as ECOWAS the Mano River Union along with many others. To date, Liberia has succeeded in establishing telecommunications links with neighboring Sierra Leone, the Ivory Coast and is at present installing links with the

Republic of Guinea. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

1) Background:

namely:
1. The Bureau of Curative Services. 2. The Bureou of Preventative Services. 3. The Bureou of Social Welfare

4. The Bureau of Planning, Research and 5. The Bureau of Administration

6. The Bureau of Coordination. Collectively, these bureaus plan, execute and manitor activities and programs signed to attain the goals and objectives of the Ministry. The major activities pursued

by the services-oriented bun Ministry are described below: **Bureau of Medical Services**

Provides primary, secondary and limited tertiony medical services to the nation through a network of health posts/dinics, th centers and hospitals.

Provides community/preventative health services to complement those provided by the medical facilities.

Bureau of Preventive Services:

Bureau of Social Welfare: Provides limited services for the physically and socially deprived; coordinates and supervises those provided by private social

2) Achievements

During the period: 1976-1980, in addition to the provision of ongoing medical and social welfare services, the Ministry was engaged in the implementation of a five-year Development Plan. The construc-tion of two 75-bed general hospitals a 167-bed Maternity Center in Monrovia, four 17-bed health centers in the rural area; a 75-bed Moternity annex to Phebe Hospital and a 21-building complex to house a school for the fraining of nurses and affect health workers.

During the Plan Period, the Ministry

ed several pilot projects; 1. The Expanded Program of Immunizo tion to combat measles, polio, tetans, tuberculosis, petusis (whooping cough)

and diptheria.
The Village Health Workers Program, for Maryland Country, to provide Primary health care services at the village Lofa country rural Outreach project:

To reach the rural population of the country.

Through the efforts of these and other health activities we are now experiencing a decrease on the average of 20% in the mortality rates of most of the common discuss occurring in the country. The experiences gained from these pilot programs are being used as the basis for the formulation and implementation of a

3) Conductor:

National Primary Health Care Program.

During the current Investment Plan Period: 1981/82 - 1984/85, efforts are being made to curtail expansion and synchronize the growth of various inputs to alonce. achieve a b

achieve a balance.

Our goal in this connection is to increase the health coverage of the nation's population from 35% to 96% by the year 2000 at an annual rate of 3%. We will, thereto providing employment, the company characteristic enditional opportunities through its clinics, hostional opportunities through its clinics, hostional opportunities through its clinics, hostime atteinment of this goal.

IL

HEAD OF STATE DOE AND KOREAN PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN SIGN A JOINT COMMUNIQUE AT CHONG WA DAE (BLUE HOUSE).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Throughout its history Liberia has consistently pursued a foreign policy which sought to achieve the objectives of fostering international peace and security, by maintaining friendly relations with all ing countries irrespective of their political and sprin-economic orientation and to secure and promote its national interests. Liberia has also maintained an uncompromising stand on issues relating and spearheaded initiatives to achieve greater regional cooperation and me po-litical development of the African contier regional cooperation and the po-

As a founding member of the United Notions Organization and the Organiza-tion of African Unity, Liberia adheres, ter alia, to the fundmental principles of the sovereign equality of all states, peaceful co-exi tence, respect for the territorial integrity of all states, the non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and charter member of the Non-Alianed Countries Movement, Liberia subscribes to the principle of genuine non-alignment.
The popular Revolution which ushered in tary government of the Pagale's lemption Council (RPC) on April 12, 1980, has reinforced Liberia's achere to these objectives thereby ensuring con nuity in the country's foreign policy ever, the PRC Government, in its determined effort to pursue the national objective of improving the quality of life of the

Liberian people, is redoubling its efforts in the political and economic spheres. March, May and June, 1981, the scheme The Government has now embarked an a program of national reconstruction and has affirmed that a civilian democrat 123 crismed that a civilian democratic Government will be established by April 12, 1985, the fifth anniversary of the Revolution. A national Constitution Commission is now drafting a new constitution; all 1 c.m. - 6 c.m. curfew has been lifted and a general amnesty granted to all Liberians (NIC), which was created by the defunct Talbert government in 1979. The NIC

The Liberian Head of State has visited and held very fruitful discussions with several African leaders regarding developments on the continent and has paid state visits to the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Karea. President Ronald Reagan has also extended an invitation to Head of State Doe to visit the United States of America later this year.

AFRICA

Since the advent of independent African countries in the mid 1950s, Liberia's African Policy has sought to achieve the ob jectives of fastering the total liberation of the continent from rocist minority regimes and the pursuance of a functional ap-proach to African Unity. Liberia did not only provide financial suport to Liberation Movements and travel documents to their leaders but it was also vocal in international organizations such as the former League of Nations and later the United Nations in decrying the abominable policy of apartheid and racist minority rule on the African continent.

On the question of African Unity, Liberin was instrumental in the formation of the Organization of African Unity since it held a series of Summit conferences which led to its establishment in 1963. Unlike other countries which advacated the immediate

cooperation should first be pursued in functional areas. This position was subsequently endorsed and became the corner stone of the Organization. The establishment of an African Development Bank and regional economic groupings were all principal proposals of Liberia for the nt of a functional coopera among African States. In order to operationalize this functional

approach, Liberia concluded protocols with each of its neighbors which accelercted bilateral cooperation among them. This effect culminated in the establishment of the Mano River Union between Liberia and Sierra Leone which the Republic of

Gunea joined in 1980.
On the Western Sahara Question, Liber-On the Western Survivor to the dispute (Morocco & the Poissario Front) should inment the decisions reached by the Heads of State and Governments of the OAU in Nairobi, Kerrya, in June, 1981 for a cessation of hostilities and the holding of a referendum to determine the future of

The Americas

Liberia continues to maintain very cordal relations with countries in the America and the Carribean and has established diplomatic relations with several countries including the United States of America Canada, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Gu-yana, Brazil, Cuba, Argentina and Balivia. As the largest aid donor to Liberia, the United States has been very supportive of the goals and objectives of the Liberian Revolution and has joined its alies in Western Europe as well as the Internation al Monetary Fund in helping the country confront its liquidity problem precipitated by the bankrupt not ional treasury inherit-

ed from the previous government. Middle and For East

Liberio has established diplomatic relotions with the following countries in the Far East: The People's Republic of China, Japan, India, Philippines, Pakistan, In-denesia, Kingdom of Thailand, the Peacle's Democratic Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea, In July, 1982 Liberia will open a resident missi

ublic at Karea. In the Middle East, Liberia has establish: ed diplometic relations with the Royal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq. One assue which continues to claim Li-berra's attention is the Middle East Ques-tion which poses a serious threat to international peace. Liberia maintains that the only basis for a just and leating settlement of this issue is the full implementation of

EUROPE On the European continent, the tradi-

CONCLUSION

The Liberian Revolution was a direct re-

suit of a need for a new order which would provide a better life and standard

of living for the Liberian people, a reason-

ably equitable distribution of income and

tional friendship between Liberia and countries in Western Europe viz. West Germany, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Belgium TRANSPORTATION nues to improve. Liberia also main Transportation in any country plays a toins diplomote relations with countries in nator role, and more so in Liberia where Eastern Europe, particularly Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Societist it is the fulcium of domestic mobility, it is in this context that the Government of the Remublics. People's Redemption Council has launched several transport development pro-

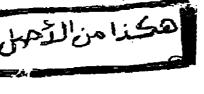
ROAD TRANSPORT:

The PRC Government, since it come to open pit mine. Mine equipment includes power on April 12, 1980 has embarked chilling machines, electric shovels, 160-The PRC Government, since it come to

(a) Long Island City, N Y. 11101.

(a) Long Island City, N Y. 11101.

(b) Wor Browner Art of 1972 which to of Massacrements, where the long is a long in the long is a long in the long in the long is a long in the long in the long in the long is a long in the long in the long in the long is a long in the l هكذا من الرَّحيل



-LIBERIA-

Firestone Aide Sees Fight for Survival

HARMEL, Liberia — In the en-trance hall of the Firestone headquarters at Harmel, 35 miles (56 kilometers) from Monrovia, a plaque marks the plantation com-pany's 1926-1976 half century. "We recognize and honor." it

declares, "His Excellency William R. Tolbert. President of the Republic of Liberia, for his dedicatad, effective and inspiring leadership of the Liberian people and nation and we commemorate 50 ears of cooperation, progress and friendship with the people, govern-ment and republic of Liberia."

The question now being asked in Liberia is, will the world's largest rubber plantation go the same way as the executed Tolbert?

As Gray Edwards, a senior Fire-stone official, said recently, "We are fighting for survival."

Harvey S. Firestone came to Li-

beria in 1926 because the British had made it difficult for U.S. rubber planters to get into Malaya. The company has never planted more than one tenth of its 1 million-acre concession, but that was

enough to gain Liberia the name "Firestone Republic." While Firestone enjoyed the most advantageous tax concessions, it did provide free hospitals, schooling and recreation for all its workers and sold cheap, subsidized rice, the staple food, in its shops. For 40 years and more Firestone prospered. Then, with more expensive oil and smaller cars, and hence tires, the rubbermen were up

Firestone closed down several overseas and home-based plants but not, up to now, in Liberia, though it claims that the operation is a major contributor to operating

From Akron, Ohio, came a highpowered delegation to talk to the government about the future. Mr. Edwards believes the issue was tax

Now Firestone is cutting back. The processing plant at the Cavalla plantation, 500 miles away on the Ivory Coast border, has been closed with jobs lost, and with a modern plant being installed at Harmel, another 235 Liberians

face the sack. Labor Minister David G. Dwanyen has publicly warned that industrial peace might be endangered. Though strikes are banned by the military regime, there are reports that Firestone workers are in a surly frame of mind.

But Mr. Edwards thinks Firestone will stay. which means move He said, "Hopefully we can surnage for less profit."

• EXCELLENT BANKING

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

EFFICIENT COMMUNICATIONS

ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 280 MONROVIA

FACILITIES

•FREE EXCHANGE

LIBERIA

BANKERS

lems and make a profit again. For the new plant to be cost effective, a lot of raw rubber is needed, which is why Firestone has taken on 1,300 tappers, as well as

upping by 8 percent the buy-in price of raw rubber from Liberian small-holders, who together farm more than the foreign companies. The plant was once supplied by 2.200 independent farmers, but with the rubber crisis of last year

the number dropped to nearer 100. Clearly, Firestone's operation in Liberia is on a knife edge.

If much of central Liberia seems

to be an unending rubber forest, the surface of the roads, at least unmetaled ones, is a reminder the country's largest export earner, iron ore, which contributes more than a quarter of the gross

Up in the north, you could almost get out of your car and start digging the laterite surface for its

Mining Dilemma

Deep in the Nimba foothills, the mining company Lamco, a Swed-ish-U.S. joint-venture with Liberia, is faced with a dilemma.

Because of the decline in the West's steel production, the com-pany had an unprecedented deficit of \$18 million last year. But even if the price picks up, the ore is sched-

John L. Pervola, a no-nonsense American accountant, has been brought in by Bethlehem Steel and Electrolux, the Swedish component with the largest stake, to put

matters right.
Around 200 expatriate families, half of them British, live in hibiscus-hedged company houses in the Lamco township. Life for them is not quite so cosy as it was, but it is the Liberians who have really felt the pinch, as there is little alternative work in the neighborhood. Furthermore, a company that was not free of strikes before the coup now benefits from the outlawing of industrial action.
If no alternative source of high-

grade ore is found, Lamco, with its 3,000 and more employees, will have to decamp, leaving behind a ghost township.

Possible Options

Several options are being considered. The most obvious is to exploit the Tokadeh mine in the conession area, 15 miles from Lamco, though the ore is a lower grade, which means moving more ton-

LIBERIA'S THE PLACE

TO INVEST AND THE

PLACE TO SET UP YOUR

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS

& COMMERCE

*CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

P. G BOX 280. MOHROVIA

P. D. BOX 292, MONROVIA

P D BOX 547, MONROYU

LIRERIAN BARK FOR

P 0. BOX 818

TRADEYCO BANK. P O BOX 293. MONROVIA

"INTERKATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

Most promisingly, Guinea and Liberia have agreed to extend the 165-mile company railway, linking the ore port of Buchanan with Lamco, into nearby Guinea, where the Mifergui project, with its high-grade blue hematite, has no outlet to the sea.

The major drawback is that financing for Mifergui appears to depend on an improvement in the iron ore price.

A third development could be to extend the railway sideways to Bong, the German-owned mine that is now the second biggest iron project after Lamco.

Six trains a day, comprising up to 90 cars, each with 94 tons of ore, make the journey from Nimba to Buchanan. And at 11.50 every morning a passenger railbus sets out for the sea (\$10 first class, \$8 second). It is possibly the most rebable passenger service in West Africa. It seemed inconceivable that the Lamco express would grind to a halt come 1987.

The irony of Liberia's economic plight is that it does not qualify for Least Developed Country status, entitling it to extremely favorable soft loans from the International Development Agency (though the IMF \$100 million package averages out at a softish 6 percent.) To be an LDC, annual per capi-

ta income must not have risen above \$200 in 1980. "Unfair," said the new planning and economic affairs minister,

Emanuel Gardiner.

"The traditional method of calculation does not take into account

"Only about 10 percent of our people are in the money economy. carning very little by subsistence

farming. "But the GDP (gross domestic product), the basis for the calculation, includes foreign earnings, and this when the value of the mining sector is very high."

He said Liberia wants ECO-SOC, the UN Economic and So-cial Council, which visited Liberia earlier this year and which determines LDC status, to "look at real life and not numbers."

"At least, as a second best, we should be allowed LDC status for the duration of the economic crisis." he said.

So will Liberia attempt to redistribute the wealth of the country? The day after the coup, minimum monthly wages for state employees were doubled from \$100 to \$200, while the soldiers' minimum shot up from \$75 to \$250. Ministers earn \$1,500 a month.

one third going to tax. (Unlike the bad old days, there are no rich pickings on the side.) Taxation has increased but tax revenues are down.

The government's aim, Mr. Gardiner said, is "an even distribution of income, not by taking away from the rich but by special programs to improve the incomes of

the poor."
Firestone and Lamco will not have the threat of higher taxes, let alone nationalization, hanging over their heads as they attempt to extricate themselves from their loss-making situations.

the poor distribution of incomes. 14,000 Formed Nucleus

(Continued from Page 7S)

Liberia became a vital source of rubber and a strategic stagingpoint for the Allies. After the war, its rich iron-ore

deposits were mined by foreigners. William Tubman, the head of state, reversed isolationist policies; foreign investment and aid brought roads, work on the concessions and an expansion of Mouro-

Development transformed indigenous opportunities.

A burgeoning bureaucracy could no longer be confined to the elite. Staff was needed for many new commercial enterprises, teachers for the rising population.

When William R. Tolbert suc-

ceeded Mr. Tubman as president in 1971, he appeared to under- tive Liberian style.

*AGRICULTURAL & COOP. DEVELOPMENT BANK

stand that the indigenous people now wanted a full share of "civil office" and also of the worldly goods that the political bosses had. But the government leaders were unable to handle recession, a hungry urban proletariat and radical

opposition.
The military coup of April 12, 1980, was a result.

The government, greatly lacking in resources, for years neglected its "interior" peoples by necessity as well as by intention.

It nevertheless developed a strong central power, effectively replicated into the rural areas through a hierarchy of dependen-

A national consciousness has emerged as well as an easy, distinc-

Foreign Policy: Reassuring the World

MONROVIA — Henry Boima Fahnbulleh Jr., former professor of political science, present foreign minister of Liberia, was seated comfortably in his office in the marble palace inherited from the former regime that twice imprisoned him for his political activities.

After two years, we have been able to reassure leaders of some countries who had reservations about the coup," he said. "The coup took a lot of people by surprise. We were thought of as a country of religious leaders. predictable; so when the coup came it was al-most a joke. A friend of mine who heard it on the BBC thought they were referring to Libya. "The executions were demanded by the peo-

ple. Only a year before, the old regime had massacred 100 people in the rice riots, and the leaders were required to pay the price. Call it iust retribution.

But that retribution alienated many countries: "President Tolbert was the president of the Organization of African Unity that year. And our neighbors, the Ivory Coast, had very close family ties with our leaders - Tolbert's son was married to President Houphouët-Boigny's daughter. Former Foreign Minister Dennis had strong ues with West Germany. My predecessor, Bacchus Matthews, was refused entry to Nigeria" after the coup.

'A Fact of History'

William Tolbert, who was killed in the coup Foreign Minister Dennis was among 13 leaders later executed — had once played host to South African Prime Minister John Vorster. Says Mr. Fahnbulleh: "Those who betray the trust of the African people by tolerating racists

deserve to go the way he did." He conceded that his government had prob-lems convincing former friends that "we did not seize power just to slaughter Americo-Liberians. It was, however, a fact of history that most of the top people with Tolbert were Americo-Liberians. But ours was a strictly domes-

"We assured neighbors that we were not about to set the entire West African region on fire. No ECOWAS country actually broke off relations, though they did adopt a wait-and-see attitude. We extended the hand of friendship to the Ivory Coast, and said we understood the emotional ties, but that the coup was based on the practical needs of our country. Men come and go, but nations go on."

In June, at the summit of the Economic Community of West African States in Coto-nou, Benin, Félix Houphouët-Boigny and the new Liberian leader, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, were publicly reconciled. And last month the regime restored confiscated property to most of the government officials who had fled after the coup. Mr. Fahnbulieh foresees "a good effect on the outside world."

U.S. Generous

If some countries have taken longer to forgive, the United States has been more generous than it was in the old days. This years its total assistance will be \$80 million, compared with less than \$14 million in 1980. "We have always been close to the United States, and we are certainly not less close now." Mr. Fahnbulleh

"We have a pressing need for social services, houses for people living in slums, to eliminate malnutrition. Washington is convinced that something has to be done so that when civil government returns, these problems will not serve as the pretext for another coup."

Asked why some diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Monrovia were expelled after the Doe regime had declared itself willing to be friends with countries of both East and West, Mr. Fahnbulleh said: The government asked them to leave because of information - that I cannot pass on - that their presence here was not helpful to our development. And the Libyan's People's Bureau was

closed because "we only recognize convention-

al embassies. But we have good economic relations with Tripoli, as you can see from the large office block they are building next door to the Foreign Ministry."

On the thorny issue of recognition of the Western Sahara and the Polisario guerrillas. seeking control of the region as the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara (SADR), the foreign minister predicted that the OAU would be "mature enough to resolve the problem before the annual conference in Tripoii. The OAU Council of Ministers meeting: will end Aug. 3, with heads of state meeting

later in the week "We are not against the Polisario, but must uphold OAU decisions, and therefore their entry or otherwise must be decided on the basis of the report of the implementation committee. C-in-C Doe will not go to Tripoli if the SADR representatives are there and the matter has not been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr. Fahnbulleh's father was imprisoned by the Americo-Liberians; Mr. Fahnbulleh himself was jailed as a security risk in 1968, and again in 1979 during the rice riots. Though he is a graduate of both Howard and George Washington universities in the United States, U there are those in Liberia who say he is a

"Why do people like to put labels on us-Africans? Our schooling gave us a framework to analyze our society, see its contradictions, and we came up with a solution. Under the old regime, any opposition was branded as Marx-ist, and some of these people are still around. But in fact we are a very Christian society and

I go to church."

Some day, after the return to civilian rule and he is back teaching at the University of which he can see from his office. window — he plans to write a history of the Tolbert years. "It should be done by people" who played an active part in those days."

them a stable currency that is a

major incentive for foreign inves-.

tors bringing much needed capital

and jobs. Because Liberia is ex-

port-oriented it is dependent on the West regardless of the dollar

link and even if exchange controls: were imposed they would be easily

continued harmony and diplomats-

say "the relationship has improved.

beyond our wildest expectations."

Washington-Monrovia: Accepting the Realities

"... If a pro-U.S. country is lost to communism, it sets an unfortunate precedent ... As if the U.S. has failed its friends.'

In the future the U.S. also plans

to launch a special agricultural

program in Liberia, announced by Mr. Reagan at last year's North-

The nature of U.S. aid is condi-

does Liberia far more good than harm," insists a Washington source. "The dollar link restricts

their monetary policy but it gives

South Summit at Cancun.

By Gillian Gunn

WASHINGTON — Samuel K. Doe and Ronald Reagan, after gradually accepting the reali-ty of U.S.-Liberian interdependence, have come around to accepting each other.

Until relatively recently they followed separate paths. Mr. Doe's attention was focused on a fuzzy ideal of an anti-imperialist revolu-tion and President Reagan's on the previous Liberian government and its late pro-U.S. president, William

The relationship got off to a shaky start after the Doe revolution. In the words of a U.S. official, "We didn't welcome these soldiers who had toppled our oldest and best friend in Africa." Mr. Doe, then a master sergeant, in turn resented U.S. support for the former Americo-Liberian elitist regime, and flirted with U.S. enemies including the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, and Libya.

After this early diplomatic sword-rattling, both sides re-evaluated their postures. On the U.S. cals triggered more energetic State Department brainstorming.

"We realized that if a pro-U.S. country is lost to communism, it sets an unfortunate precedent," said a U.S. official recently. "It looks as if the U.S. has failed its

The interest of 33 U.S. companies in Liberia with half a billion dollars worth of investments (the second largest U.S. investment portfolio in black Africa after Nigeria) also helped focus State Department attention on the prob-

And, perhaps even more impor-tantly. Washington was gravely concerned about the future of its installations in the country: A Voice of America transmitter that broadcasts to all of Africa, the Middle East and parts of Southwest Asia; a telecommunications relay station that transmits diplo-matic traffic between Washington and more than 40 U.S. embassies in Africa; and an OMEGA navigational station jointly owned by the Liberian and U.S. governments.

General Suspicions

Because of general African suspicions of U.S. intentions, there was no guarantee that any other African country would accept the facilities. And finally the U.S. was reluctant to lose Monrovia as a potential backup facility for U.S. operations in the Middle East or Southern Africa.

So the U.S. had a choice: It the major cause of the coup was could cold shoulder Mr. Doe and poor housing for the army's lower hope to scare him into accommodation, with the danger that this might instead push him further into the Soviet embrace, or it could extend friendship in the hope of coaxing him into a more pliant

In the end the U.S. opted for the latter strategy. "We sensed that the military was floundering out of control, and with guidance could be enticed our way," says the U.S. government source. Despite Mr. Doe's initial anti-American rhetoric, Washington knew there were several U.S.-educated officers within the government who might respond positively to such over-

On Mr. Doe's side the power of the U.S. purse string forced a similar re-evaluation. At the time of the coup Mr. Doe inherited \$700 million in debts, an empty treas-ury, a politicized military clamor-ing for high pay, and declining economic growth due to low de-mand for Liberia's iron ore and rubber exports.

The U.S. dominated the modern economic sector, and the use of the U.S. dollar as Liberia's currency gave Washington enormous eco-nomic clout. To reject such a partner would plunge Liberia into even greater economic chaos and threaten Mr. Doe's tenuous hold on

A U.S. Decision

So, the U.S. decided to seduce Mr. Doe, and Mr. Doe determined to accept the advances. A high-profile U.S. ambassador, William Lucy Swing, was transferred from the Congo to Liberia in August, 1981. U.S. aid to Liberia shot up from about \$10 million in 1979, the year before the coup, to \$74 million in 1982, making Liberia the top African recipient of U.S. aid in Africa in per capita terms.

The 1982 figure includes \$47 million under the Foreign Aid Act (over triple the 1979 allocation), as well as \$15 million in food aid and \$12 million in military aid. About two thirds of the Foreign Aid Act money is going for "budget sup-port." Only those countries in which the U.S. "has political as well as developmental interests" receive such support. (Egypt and Israel are the most promi

In Liberia's case the \$35 million of budget support is paid directly to Saudi Arabia for Liberia's oil supply. The military support is part of a four-year. \$40-million program, and the bulk of the 1982 grant will go on building new army

Flags of Convenience Issue

ience is the freedom to hire cheaper labor by using crews who usual-ly come from Third World coun-

(Continued from Page 8S)

tries. Crew costs for West German or U.S. seamen can run two or three times higher than those for Taiwanese seamen, for example. A British owner of a small vessel calculated that he would save about \$500 a day by transferring flags; during the last few years, defec-tions from the British flag have been alarming.

But the use of inexpensive crews has caused disputes between shipowners and the International Transport Federation, which claims that open flags protect sub-cilitating maritime frauds.

standard operators and subject seafarers to "slave-like" condi-

The Liberian Shipowners Council maintains that seamen are often paid according to international standards and never lower than they would be in their country of origin. But this has never satisfied the international union, and numerous FOC ships have been held up in ports either by the ITF or sympathetic unions.

The ITF says it wants to see open registries banned not only because of work conditions but because of their reputation for harboring sub-standard ships and fa-

DENIS HERBSTEIN is a free-lance author and journalist based in London. Mr. Herbstein traveled to Liberia to report for this special supplement.

LISA BUCKINGHAM is a reporter on Lloyd's List,

DR. ELIZABETH TONKIN is senior lecturer in social anthropology at the Centre for West African Studies. University of Birmingham, England.

So, the present Liberian-U.S. retioning Liberia's policy options. lationship is serving the interests Aid can only be spent on projects approved by Washington, and the of both governments admirably, in the view of some observers. Mr. projects so authorized usually em-Doe has enhanced security, while dy U.S. value assumptions. Agthe U.S. preserves its strategic and ricultural projects, for example, emphasize price incentives over support services and credit supply, economic interests: It is still unclear if the union is thus promoting the businessmanserving the interests of Liberia's farmer over the peasant farmer. poor. If it does not, and if the lower ranks of the military again be-U.S. officials concede the relacome sufficiently enraged, another tionship has some drawbacks. Sgt. Doe could emerge. Washing-"But on balance the relationship ton is nontheless fully confident of :

circumvented."



On the occasion of the

135th Independence Anniversary of The Republic of Liberia

The Management and Staff of

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Extend Congratulations

to the

Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe The People's Redemption Council and The People of Liberia

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BUSINESS / FINANCE

Big Rally Expected For Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz ational Herald Tribune

PARIS — Investment bankers expect a powerful raily on the En-robond market this week following the Federal Reserve's half-point cut in the discount rate to 11 percent late Friday.

In the little time remaining between the surprise announcement and the close of New York trading the rost of six-mouth Eurodollars

EUROBONDS

tumbled to a bid price of 13% per-cent from 14 3/16 percent quoted in Europe earlier in the day. Thus, Enrobond dealers will have a powerful incentive to put funds into inventory bonds currently available bearing coupons of 15 percent or

The dollar, which closed at 2.464 Demsche marks in Frankfurt, fell to 2.437 DM at the New

Although anticipated, the cut in the discount rate, the second in as many weeks, was sooner than mostanalysts had expected.

Some analysis speculated that the Fed was motivated by a desire to improve the New York market's technical position before next week's two-part, \$11-billion Treasury refunding operation, while others feared it was driven to action out of concern for banks and corporations to withstand the impact of such long-lasting high interest

"What I ask myself," a European investment banker commented over the weekend, "is whether the Fed's move is natural or an act of desperation.

European bankers are increasingly nervous about the strains in the U.S. banking system and in particular the waves that could be created by the difficulties Continental Illinois faces. Last week, because of to its large portfolio of w bad loans, the big Chicago bank E was forced to withdraw from the list of the 10 banks whose certificates of deposit trade at uniform

a2U-m

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Whatever the reason, the decline in U.S. interest rates is good news for bond markets. At least two Eurobonds that were to have been launched if the money supply re-port was favorable failed to materialize when the issuers decided to

The prospective lead manager of one of the issues sa rates will plummet, so they prefer to wait and see."

The issues that do come are expected to feature warrants following last week's spectacular issue by IBM.

Market Astounded

1BM Credit Overseas, guaranteed by IBM Credit Corp., sold \$100 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 13% percent at a discount of 99%, to yield 13.95 percent. The terms astounded the market as IBM was able to sell paper here at 35 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) be-low what the U.S. Treasury was paying in New York.

The big surprise was really the extent to which individual investors (as well as institutions) were willing to go to bry quality. Retail customers were widely regarded as being totally out of the market.

A U.S. investment banker com-mented, "The IBM issue tells us that there is a definite shift in investor appetite for quality paper. It shows retail investors are increasingly discerning about creditss and prepared to move out of the deposit market."

How underrated this demand is was demonstrated by the fact that the issue traded as high as 101%, reducing the effective yield to 13.3 percent, almost a full percentage point below comparable U.S. gov-

ernment paper. **Protection Thought Generous**

The IBM notes can be called at the end of the third year at a premium of 101%, meaning investors would receive \$1,017.50 for every \$1,000 of investment. This is widely regarded as generous protection to investors as many issues have been sold that can be prematurely called at no penalty to the bor-

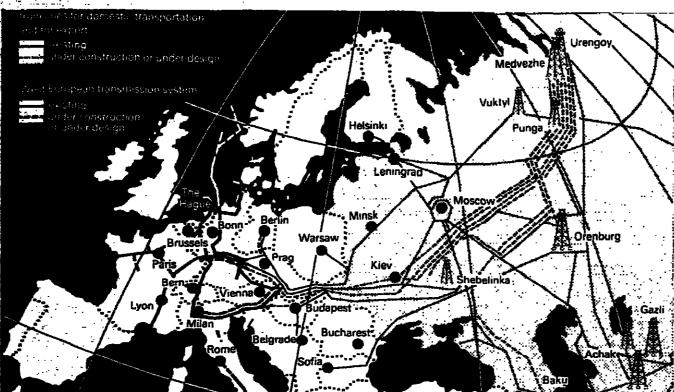
To cover itself for this eventual extra cash outlay, IBM also sold separately 100,000 warrants at \$25 each entitling investors to buy at par \$1,000 of 13-percent notes maturing in 1987.

The life of the warrants is three years (which coincides with the first call date on the note issue) and the money raised in the warrant sale would cover the cost of calling the 13%-percent notes. The operation gives IBM Credit a call on 13-percent money at no extra cost to itself.

Normally, warrants are not sold separately but attached to the initial offering. The estimated value of the warrant in that case is included in the terms of the offering, thereby enabling the issuer to sell paper at terms below what similarly dated full coupon paper would

have to sell for. But IBM was already offering its notes at very aggressive terms and to lower those further to account. for the value of the warrant risked setting conditions that investors would reject

Thus, the separate issue of war-



Ruhrgas Looking to Russians for More Gas

Big West German Supplier Counsels Americans Not to Worry

onal Herald Tripune

ESSEN, West Germany — In about 28 months, West German and Soviet officials plan a gathering in the small town of Waidhaus, southeast of here on the German-Czech border, to celebrate the arrival of substantial new supplies of Soviet natural gas — even if the Reagan administration succeeds in delaying the start-up of the Si-

berian pipeline.

"The Soviets have repeatedly told us they will deliver the gas and we have no reason to doubt them; they have the means," said Peter Machinek, a vice president of Ruhrgas AG, a privately owned gas company based in Essen and Europe's largest single customer for the Soviet gas.

Not to Worry

The means include a vast network of natural gas pipelines stretching westward from Siberia and the Ukraine. Since 1968, the network has supplied just over 12 percent of Europe's gas requirements. Western analysis agree that the network is

operating below capacity and could be mo-bilized to meet the late-1984 deadline for the new deliveries. A senior diplomat based in Bonn said, "It is a matter of pride for the Russians, so even if someone else on the network gets cut, the TV coverage and champagne will be on hand to mark the Europeans getting their

fresh gas supplies."

Faced with growing energy demand and relatively few alternatives, Ruhrgas is looking to the Soviet Union, as well as to other 1990s. And once again West German industrialists, bankers and government officials are telling Americans not to worry.

recently, "The Soviet Union has been sup-plying natural gas reliably to a number of West European buyers since 1968." He added that the price for new Soviet gas agreed upon last November was below then-prevailing North Sea prices.

Equally significant, Mr. Liesen said, is that the share of Soviet gas in Europe's overall energy supplies will rise only to about 4 percent in the 1990s from around 2 percent in 1981. In West Germany, the world's largest gas importer, the percentage is expected to double to about 6 percent.

"This percentage will not give the U.S.S.R. a dominating position in West European energy supplies and is acceptable even under long-term aspects." Mr. Liesen said, noting that during the past 12 years Ruhrgas has signed four gas-supply contracts with the Soviets.

New Talks Denied

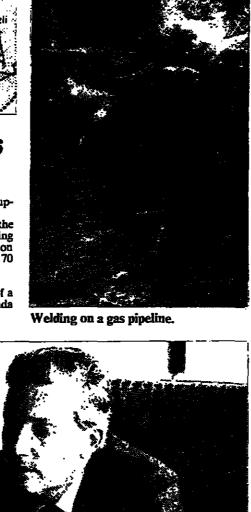
Company executives last week firmly de-nied speculation in West Germany that a new contract already was being discussed. But Ruhrgas, which provides about two-thirds of the gas sold in West Germany, def-initely is looking for new supplies. Citing industry statistics, Mr. Liesen said that natural gas covers roughly 17 percent of Europe's primary energy requirements, up from 2 percent in 1960, and that this share is expected to continue growing, although less

In the United States, natural gas accounts for roughly 26 percent of primary energy requirements, according to industry estimates. industry and government, Mr. European Liesen said, "Natural gas must continue to

Klaus Liesen, chairman of Ruhrgas, said and, as a result, the security of energy sup-

To meet the demand forecast for the 1990s, European gas companies are seeking added annual supplies of roughly 40 million tons of oil equivalent, or TOE, to the 170 million TOE consumed at present. Ruhrgas is assessing these possibilities:

 The Canadian Arctic. Under terms of a joint venture signed with TransCanada (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)





Klaus Liesen, chairman of Ruhrgas, insists the Soviets are reliable gas suppliers.

U.S. Economist **Sees Little Delay** In Soviet Pipeline

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan's ban on the sale of U.S. equipment and technology for the Siberian natural gas pipeline is un-likely to result in a significant delay in its construction or in gas deliveries from the Soviet Union to Western Europe, according to a

U.S. expert on Soviet economics. Edward A. Hewett, a senior economist for the Brookings Institution, said the Soviet Union had sufficient technology to circum-

vent the embargo.

The ban seeks to penalize the Soviet Union for the crackdown in Poland, in part by denying use of U.S.-designed turbine rotor blades for massive compressors to pump the gas through the 3,000-mile (4,800-kilometer) pipeline.

Administration officials have predicted that the embargo could delay the project, scheduled for completion by 1986, by up to two

But Mr. Hewett told the Senate subcommittee on international economic policy Friday that the Soviet Union could use its own smaller turbines for the project, possibly in combination with larger, U.S.-designed ones built by Eu-

ropean companies.

He said, "It is not likely the embargo will impose a significant de-

He also said the Soviet Union has enough excess natural gas capacity to begin scheduled delivery of supplies to Western Europe in 1984.

Embargo Defended

However, two administration officials defended the embargo, which was strongly criticized by several senators and businessmen.

James L. Buckley, undersecre-

tary for security assistance, science and technology at the State De-partment, and Lionel Olmer, undersecretary for international trade at the Commerce Department, both suggested that the embargo had been a factor in the easing of martial-law restrictions announced last week by the Polish govern-

But Mr. Buckley added that those moves were not adequate to begin to meet our minimum requirements" for lifting U.S. trade sanctions.

nouncements by the French and Italian governments that they would defy the president, Europeviolate the embargo because of the possibility they would be banned from future trade with U.S. companies.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee led the attack on the ban. saying the policy would cost hundreds of U.S. jobs and deeply split the United States from its European allies without having any signif-icant impact on the Soviet Union.

Sen. Percy. Republican of Illinois, who said 75 percent of the products affected by the ban are manufactured in his home state. said Soviet leaders should be celebrating with "champagne parties" the impact the embargo would have on U.S. relations with West-

Norway Aims To Devalue Its Currency

OSLO - Norway is to make technical adjustments Monday aimed at lowering the value of the krone and spurring exports.

The Bank of Norway said Saturday that it will adjust the weighting of the so-called basket of 12 currencies used to help determine the value of the krone. The central bank's deputy governor, Hermod Skaanland, said in a radio interview that the revision of the basket does not represent a direct devaluation of the krone.

The krone value will be down about 3 percent, some other currencies will be up, but it is the mar-ket which will decide the new foreign exchange rates Monday," Mr. Skaanland said

The 12 currencies in the basket are weighted according to their importance to Norweg in trade. The strength of the U.S. dollar, which has had the top weight in the bas-ket, has helped keep the krone arti-ficially high, in the view of some officials. The revision cuts to 11 percent from 25 percent the weighting of the dollar.

The krone recently has weakened against the dollar amid rumors that a devaluation was an currency was trading at about 6.43 to the dollar, down 3.2 percent from a week before.

Analysts Expect Further Decline In Rates in Light of Move by Fed

By Michael Quint
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Federal Re-

serve Board's reduction of the discount rate to 11 percent has prompted analysts to predict fur-ther interest-rate declines in coming weeks.

The Fed is anxious to do its

part in bringing interest rates down," said Maury Harris, an economist at Paine Webber Inc, a securities firm. "This is a good sign for the economy, which needs lower rates for healthy growth."

The new drop in the rate the Fed charges on loans to banks and

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

other financial institutions was announced Friday, just 10 days after the Fed lowered the rate to 111/2 from 12 percent. That was the first change since last December.

In light of the Fed move, analysts said they expect major U.S. banks to reduce their prime lending rates to 15 percent this week. On Friday, Mellon Bank became the first major U.S. bank to lower its prime to that level. The prime, a guide to the rates banks charge for loans to their best corporate customers, has declined from 161/2 percent in mid-June to the 151/2 percent posted at most big banks last

The Fed, in statements accompanying the discount rate reductions, has cited recent declines in market interest rates and relatively modest growth of the money supply. However, some analysis saw the reductions as a signal of a deeper change in Fed monetary

These analysts said that the Fed, without sacrificing its long-term goal of reducing inflation by grad-ually slowing money-supply growth has become more concerned with stimulating the economy and less concerned about infla-

"The Fed is satisfied for now with 6 or 7 percent inflation," said Elliott Platt, an economist at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., "and they are focusing on getting some growth in the economy" and trying to speed the growth of the money supply. He noted that the substantial slowing in money supply growth since January "is the kind of thing that precedes recessions, not recover-

The recent pattern of slow money supply growth continued in the latest reporting week, ended July rants shabled IBM to have its cake 21, according to data released Fri-

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended July 30	
Passbook Savings	5
"All Sovers" Certificates	9
6-Month Savings Certificates	

Tax-Exampt Bonds

Money Market Funds Oncophus's 7-Day Averous checks and all types of checking accounts — fell \$800 million in the week ended July 21 to \$450.8 bil-

That put M-1 \$1.8 billion below the average level for July that would be consistent with 5½-percent annual growth. The Fed's growth target for 1982 is 2½ percent to 51/2 percent, but in light of weak economy and technical problems in measuring money supoly, "growth somewhat above the targeted ranges would be tolerated

for a time," Paul A. Volcker, the

Fed's chairman, said last month. In the credit markets, the cut in the discount rate and the decline in the money supply prompted one of

the sharpest drops in interest rates this year. Three-month Treasury bills fell to 9.55 percent from 10.15 percent before the announce and 1049 percent a day earlier. The six-month bill rate fell to 10.66 percent, down % percentage point on the day. The Treasury has not sold three-month or six-month bills at rates below 10 percent since August, 1980.

The drop in short-term interest rates was good news to the Treasury note market, where the Treas-ury has scheduled a \$6-billion sale of three-year notes for Tuesday and a \$5-billion sale of 134-percent notes due in 1992 for Wednesday. In advance of those sales, dealers offered the forthcomin three-vear notes late Friday at 13.1 percent, down from 13.46 percent earlier in the day,

Before the discount rate reductions, many credit market analysts feared that heavy borrowing by the Treasury would cause interest rates to rise. Some still say that increases are likely later in the year if private credit demands increase in step with a stronger economy.

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for July 30, excluding bank service charges

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4.8595 2.465

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All of these securities have been offered outside the United States. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue/July, 1982



U.S. \$100,000,000

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Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

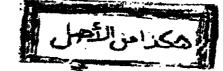
Swiss Bank Corporation International

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Dec. 10	BUNE, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1982		*
International Bond Prices — Week of July 29		And Security Price Period s/Sh Prent Shife And Security	Middle Conv. Conv.Pr Conv Yid Price Period p/Sh Prem. Shq
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Continental Illinois **Sued by Shareholders**

CHICAGO — A suit filed here came apparent in early July, the behalf of Continental Illinois. Chicago bank's stock plunged on behalf of Continental Illinois Corp. shareholders charges the bank holding company and its senior executives with "traudulently inducing the public to buy its stock by concealing the company's true financial condition.

The suit, which could have wide repercussions for the U.S. banking system, also names the national accounting firm of Ernst & Whinney, the company's accountants.

The action, filed Thursday in-U.S. District Court, contends that The allegation carries potential-Continental, the sixth-largest U.S. by broad implications for the bankbanking concern, and several of its senior officers concealed the tween Feb. 15, 1981, and July 29,

Continental last week reported a loss of \$61 million in the second quarter, largely because of its pur-chase of \$1 billion in energy loans from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, which failed on July 5.

After the scope of Continental's

from the \$30 range to a close of \$16.125 Friday, for a total paper loss of about \$550 million.

The class-action suit, which did not specify the amount of damages being sought, is on behalf of investors who bought Continental stock between Feb. 15, 1981, and July

The basis of the suit is that Continental knowingly concealed the true extent of its "nonperforming" loans in the period.

ing industry, banking experts and bank's true financial condition be of concealment cited in the suit are commonly used by large U.S.

> It was also learned that James D. Harper Jr., an executive vice president who was named in the suit, sold 68,938 shares of his Continental stock between April 22 and April 30 this year at prices be-tween \$29.75 and \$30 a share.

Ruhrgas Looks to Russians For Still More Natural Gas

(Continued from Page [1])

Pipelines and Petro-Canada last April: Ruhrgas and one of its shareholders. Gelsenberg, are studying the feasibility of shipping liquefied natural gas to a terminal in West Germany.

Norway. North Sea gas from Norway accounts for 16 percent of West Germany's supplies, Ruhrgas is among a group of gas companies building a pipeline system from the northern part of the North Sea to the southern Ekofisk area. where production is expected to

 Britain's North Sea, Algeria,
 Nigeria, Cameroon, Gulf states and South and Central America. Each presents enormous potential, but each also poses problems, including Britain's hesitation about exporting its future production, Algeria's export prices, which many potential buyers consider far too high, the high cost of transporting gas over long distances and political shakiness in some of the developing nations involved,

By almost any measure, Ruhrgas appears well-placed to handle West Germany's future gas needs, businessmen, bankers and government planners said.

They may not be a Bayer or a Hoechst, but we always hear post- gas.

tive things about their growth," a

Düsseldorf-based banker said. Last year, Ruhrgas sales rose 40 percent to a record 12.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$4.99 billion), while profit grew 23 percent to 130 million DM.

While gas deliveries to recession-hit West German industries and other customers are expected to fall this year, sales in Deutsche mark terms will continue to rise, Mr. Machinek said. He said it was "too carry" to estimate 1982 carn-

Because of its experience, Ruhrgas has built up a growing engineering and pipeline-design business. Company executives said there are no plans to diversify further. Ruhrgas shareholders want to stick to the gas business, banking

The company's largest single shareholder, with 34.7 percent, is the Bergemann group, a holding company of West German coal and steel companies including Mannesmann, Ruhrkohle and Hoesch Werke. Each owning 25 percent are Gelsenberg, a subsidiary of Deutsche BP, and Gerwerkschaft Brigitta, which in turn is owned by Esso AG and Deutsche Shell. Other gas producers in West Germany own 15 percent of Ruhr-

BNOC Is Split to Prepare for Sale

By Nicholas Moore

LONDON — The splitting-up of state-owned British National Oil Corp. by the government as a prelude to selling to private investors a 51-percent stake in its North Sea oil exploration and production business came into effect Sunday.

The measure, announced in Parliament last week, is aimed at meeting the Conservative government's pledges to give private investors a bigger stake in British North Sea oil.

British regulations, not being changed by the government, require operating oil companies to assign 51 percent of the oil they which sells it on behalf of the

But, under the Labor administration, the corporation was also encouraged to venture into exploration and production of its own. That slice of its business is being split off to become Britoil. Up to 51 percent of Britoil shares will be offered to private investors, probably starting this

A well-placed industry source said, "What has happened today is not that sensational. They had long ago announced they wanted to privatize 51 percent of BNOC's upstream business. Now, all they have done is split the BNOC up, so we can all see what will actually be on offer." Stockbroker estimates of what the sale will be worth have varied widely. Based on the likelihood of stable oil prices, some analysis tentatively predicted Sunday a price of around £750 million (\$1.3 billion).

The new Britoil is a subsidiary of BNOC and its shares will be transferred to the state before 51 percent of them are sold to the public, the corporation said Sunday. BNOC chairman Philip Shelbourne becomes Britoil

BNOC operates two North Sea fields and it said it hopes to apply soon to start up a third. It also has stakes in fields operated by other companies.

Bankers Expect Powerful Eurobond Rally

(Continued from Page 11)

cost of borrowing to 13.72 percent, or 58 basis points below U.S.

Investors also benefit. The market practice is to detach warrants from the underlying issue and trade each separately. As a result, bonds or notes without warrants are difficult to trade because the coupon is so out of line with pre-

The IBM notes will have no such difficulty as the coupon, though aggressive, is within the range of acceptability.

Warrants are traded actively and many dealers refer to the market as Europe's newest casino. Price movements can be dramatic, and relatively small sums invested can bring big gains or losses.

This was amply demonstrated by the IBM warrants. Offered at \$25 each, they changed hands last week for as much as \$45, a capital gain of 80 percent for those who bought at issue price and sold at the high. The warrants ended the week at \$40.

The heavy demand for the warrants in part reflects their long life. Warrant life in this market is usually no longer than one year.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd. London-based investment banking arm of J.P. Morgan, which con-structed the IBM deal, preceded it with a similar transaction for Development Bank of Singapore. DBS sold \$75 million of seven-

year paper at par bearing a coupon of 15½ percent and 75,000 warrants at \$36 each to buy at par \$1,000 of 14% percent notes ma-turing in 1989. The life of the DBS warrants is four years.

DBS is making an interest rate swap with another party, which was not identified. As distinctions

Eurobond Yields For Week Ended July 28 Int'l Inst. Ip. term USS ind, long term, USS., Ind, medium term, USS Can S medium term can call the issue every three years int'l inst. Ig term yen..... EUA long term

Market Turnover For Week Ended July 30

Total Dollar Equivaler 7,568.5 6.863.4 705.1 10,589.1 10,153.9 435.2

in credit standing of borrowers are sharper in the fixed rate bond market than in the floating rate market, DBS is able to raise fixed-rate money more cheaply than the

By sharing some of this advantage with the other party, DBS is effectively able to pay less for floating rate funds than if it borrowed in its own name. In addition, the income from the sale of warrants will further reduce DBS's cost of the floating rate loan.

The DBS notes were not particularly sought after last week, although that may change this week with the anticipated general decline in yields. The notes were trading at 98. The warrants, which traded as high as \$42, ended the week at \$36.50.

Other issues marketed last week

• Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Finance, guaranteed by Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, \$125 million of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 15% percent. The notes are callable at 1011/2 in 1986.

• Telefonos de Mexico, \$50 million of 15-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 1814 percent. Lenders have the option to redeem at par every three years and the borrower

starting in 1988. Alcan Aluminium Co. of Canada, \$75 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 15% percent. The bonds, callable at 102 in 1989, were quoted at

• Crédit Lyonnais sold \$200 million 12-year floating rate notes bearing interest at 14 over the London interbank rate. Investors have the option to redeem at par in

In the Deutsche mark sector. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur sold 100 million DM of seven-year bonds at 991/4 bearing a coupon of 914 percent, to yield 9.30

Asian Development Bank sold 150 million DM of 10-year bonds at 99¼ bearing a coupon of 9¼ percent, to yield 9.37 percent.
Swedish Export Credit offered 100 million DM of five-year paper

bearing a coupon of 91/2 percent. The issue, indicated at 98%, is expected to be priced at par. The scheduled issue for Wool-

worth has been indefinitely postponed, and this week issues of 100 million DM each are scheduled for Air Canada, Mortgage Bank of Denmark and International Telephone & Telegraph. Elsewhere, British Columbia

Telephone is offering 40 million Canadian dollars of six-year, firstmortgage notes at par bearing a coupon of 174 percent.

Bankers See Sign of Libyan Woes In Credit for a Yugoslavian Bank

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS - A modest syndicated

هكذامنالكمل

Eurocredit for Yugoslavia's Ljubljanska Banka has bankers questioning whether the financial squeeze being felt by such populous oil exporters as Mexico is beginning to pinch Libya. Ljubljanska's \$100-million loan

is aimed at financing Yugoslav imports of Libyan crude, prompting

SYNDICATED LOANS

bankers to speculate that the North African country may no longer be providing short-term \$10 million can earn a %-percent credit for oil purchases. While UBAF Ltd., lead manager

the reasons for the credit, analysts said assumptions of a financial squeeze would fit with reports that Mobil Corp. dropped plans to withdraw from the country after Libya suddenly offered it very advantageous terms to stay.

The loan for the Yugoslav bank will be available for 12 months and can de drawn for six-month periods, meaning that a drawing in the final month could extend the life of the credit to 18 months.

Interest will be set at % point over the London interbank rate. Other charges include a commit-ment fee of 1/4 percent on any undrawn portion and participation fees ranging from 1 * 16 percent for banks lending \$2 million to ¼ percent for those lending \$10 million.

Meanwhile, Pemex, Mexico's state oil agency, continues to tap the market for cash by selling oil export contracts. Pemex has raised close to \$2 billion this way.

The latest is a \$300-million loan based on oil export contracts with 11 U.S. oil companies. Lenders bear a Mexican risk until the oil is loaded in tankers. At that point, the importing companies become

responsible for paying off the loan.
The life of the loan will be a minimum of six months and a maximum of nine months. Interest will be set at 1/2 point over Libor or % point over the U.S. prime rate, and front-end fees total 0.5

Citicorp's Mexican subsidiary Asesores de Finanzas is in the market for \$300 million to be used in a swap transaction with Mexico's central bank. Citibank is guaranteeing the credit risk, assuring the money will be available to repay the loan, but lenders bear the sovunit will not be able to convert its pesos back into dollars and trans-

fer them out of Mexico. The notes, offered in the form of a note purchase facility, will be issued for periods of three or six months and final maturity is 1988. The notes bear interest at half a point over Libor. Underwriters earn an annual underwriting fee of 4 percent on the utilized portion of the loan. A commitment fee of ½ percent will be paid on any

undrawn amounts. In addition, managers taking \$20 million can earn an additiona I percent and co-managers taking commission. Adding all these together, lead managers can count of the loan, had no comment on on earning an effective 11/2 points over Libor.

Primex, a petrochemicals firm owned by four leading private Mexican companies, is seeking \$68 million for 6½ years. The parent companies, while not guaranteeing the loan, are giving assurances that they will provide Primex sufficient capital to cover the debt.

Due to differences in tax treatment, interest paid to Mexican lenders will be 1% points over Libor for the first three years and 21/s points over Libor for the final 31/2 vears or a solit 14 to 2 points over the prime rate. Other lenders have a choice of a split 21/2 to 21/2 points over Libor or 2 to 24 points over the prime rate. Fees range from %

percent to % percent. France's Crédit Foncier is tapping the market for \$180 million, divided into a \$60-million Eurocredit, a \$60-million floating rate note and a 15-billion ven loan.

The eight-year floater will bear interest at 4 point over Libor. The yen and dollar credits will both run for 10 years. Interest on the yen loan will be set at the higher of the long-term prime lending rate on the date of drawing or 1 point over the rate for three-month yen certificates of deposit.

Yen-Loan First

Managers say this will be the first time foreign banks will be able to participate in a yen loan to a non-Japanese borrower.

Interest on the Eurocredit will be set at % point over Libor, rather thin when looked at alone. However, the loan is being syndicated as a package; participants are obliged to take a portion of each, and the more remunerative conditions on the floater and yen

ereign credit risk, the risk that the loan offset the thin pricing on the Eurocredit.

Turkey's TC Ziraat Bankasi is seeking \$200 million in pre-export financing. The three-year loan to the bank will be passed on to farmers to finance 90 percent of their exports of cotton, cotton yarn, ra-

isins, olive oil, figs and pistachios. The financing will be extended after the bank has received certification of the quantity and quality of the produce. Importers will pay for the goods via a special accounto be set up at Citibank that will pass the funds back to the lenders.

The line of credit can be tapped for up to six months. When the drawing is repaid, new advances can be made. Interest will be set at 14 points over Libor. In addition. a 1/2-point commitment fee will be paid on undrawn amounts, and front-end fees range from % to %

Portuguese Loan

Electricidade do Portugal is seeking \$100 million for five years. offering to pay half a point over Libor and a commitment fee of 0.5 percent. Front-end fees range from 1/2 to 1/2/16 percent.

South Korea's Hyundai Engineering Construction Co. is in the market for \$70 million. The threeyear loan, which can be extended at the borrower's option to live years, will carry a margin of % point over Libor for the first three years and % point thereafter.

Hungary has finally been formally presented with a proposal for a \$260-million loan from 15 underwriting banks. Interest on the three-year loan will be set at 14 points over Libor or one point over the prime rate.

Eleven banks are underwriting \$20 million each, while the four major U.K. clearing banks are underwriting \$10 million each.

The Canadian government, which arranged a \$3-billion facility in 1978 whose terms were renegotiated last year, has asked Citibank, the agent bank, to sound out the 90-bank syndicate on the possibility of increasing the size of the standby credit.

Citibank says Canada has no specific target in mind but rather wants to know how much of an increase is feasible. An increase of \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion is considered likely.

Interest on the increased portion would be set at 1/4 point over the prime rate or % point over Libor.

All there securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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U.S., EEC Begin Week Of Crucial Steel Talks

BRUSSELS - Lionel Olmer, the U.S. undersecretary for commerce, held a second round of talks with European Economic Community officials Sunday at the start of what may be a crucial week in a bitter trade conflict over steel.

Officials said the two sides were drawing up the legal framework for an accord to curb sales of European steel on the U.S. market. The European Industry Commissioner, Etienne Davignon, plans to fly to Washington Tuesday for what the officials called a crucial negotiating round with the U.S. Commerce Secretary, Malcolm Baldrige.

But the officials declined to comment on whether the weekend talks had brought any significant narrowing of the differences that have persisted in negotiations over the past two months.

The differences center on the extent of cuts European steel compa-nies must make in their sales before the United States will with-draw heavy import duties. Washington imposed the provisional duties in June after U.S. steelmakers complained that they were being pushed out of their own market by subsidized European

Threatening hundreds of mil-lions of dollars of European ex-ports, the duties have added greatly to other trade tensions marring relations between the United States and the EEC.

States and the EEC.

Mr. Davignon, who met Mr.

Olmer Saturday, is due to report
on the progress of the weekend talks to separate meetings of government trade experts and industry executives in Brussels Monday, diplomats said. The experts also will be trying to

sort out a dispute among the Europeans over how any cutbacks in U.S. sales should be shared. West Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, little affected by the U.S. duties, want Belgium, France, Britain and Italy to bear the brunt of any reductions, the diplomats said. The United States has said that steel companies in those four countries are the most heavily sub-

But even if the sharing is not agreed upon in advance, Mr. Davignon is eager to come to an accord with Washington by Aug. 9,



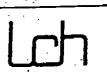
-OUR 36th YEAR -

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giving it 58-percent control of the company. The minister refused to disclose the price, staring only that it was "many millions of pesos." As of the end of 1981, the compa-

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The quarterly report as of 31st March, 1982 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

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Consolidated Trading WD49 Co2.38

Of NYSE Listings the diplomats said. On that date the Reagan administration is due to rule on a fresh set of complaints Although no details have been released officially, diplomats said the EEC is willing to reduce its share of the U.S. steel market from the 6.4 percent it held last year to around 5.8 percent over the next three years. With the Americans seeking much steeper reductions and apparently insisting that extra products be included in the curbs, saves Trades in; 2111 vdvancus; 417 ; decilnes; 1433 ; nchangad: 231 lew highs; 45 ; new lows; 232

Consolidated Trading

11 3% 13% 27% 7% 3 1% 114 20% 46

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Mexico Is Placing **Tighter Reins on Mexicana Airlines** United Press International

easy settlement.

against European steelmakers.

MEXICO CITY - The govern ment has tightened its control over Mexicana Airlines, appointing state officials to head the company, in which it became the majority shareholder earlier this month.

Communication and Transportation Minister Emilio Mujica Montoya hinted Thursday that the company would soon begin consolidating routes with Aeromexico, a 100-percent state-owned carrier. Mr. Mujica Montoya said one reason the government bought Mexicana was "to avoid the competition that in part has been ruinous to some routes of Aeromexico." Mexicana and Aeromexico both fly to Miami and Los Angeles.

The minister said Mexicana's director. Manuel Soza de la Vegas.

ny had one of the largest fleets in Latin America, with 84 jetliners.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)					
Prices	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.		
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memorandum, suppler	Country nly valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory mented by either the last Annual Report or the last Interim more recent. The Legal Notice has been deposited with the District Court of Luxembourg where such documents are

Fisk Breaks Slump With 5 RBIs for White Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches CHICAGO — Carlton Fisk ended a 12-for-68 batting slump by driving in five runs Friday night to help the Chicago White Sox snap a four-game losing streak with a 9-6 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Fisk had a pair of singles and a three-run homer.

Fisk's hitting enabled starting pitcher LaMarr Hoyt to become the American League's first 13game winner, although he needed late-inning help from Kevin Hickey and Salome Barojas.

Fisk, who had driven in just two runs in his last 18 games while hitting .176, singled in runs in the first and third innings and hit his eighth homer of the year in the

Yankees 4, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Graig Net-

ballpark in major league baseball.

tles and Dave Collins hit back-to-

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO - A once-hallowed Canadian tradi-

tion came to an end this weekend when baseball fans

were allowed for the first time to buy beer at the home games of the Toronto Blue Jays. Until then,

Toronto's Exhibition Stadium had been the only dry

The prohibition had come out of the puritanical

and conservative roots of the Canadian province of

Ontrario. But, in a surprising move, the Ontario gov-

ernment finally gave in to years of pressure and de-

cided in early July to lift the ban on beer in three stadiums in the province.

Some paperwork problems delayed the sale of the

beer until Friday night when the Blue Jays played the

After a recording of the country-western tune, "I Like Beer," blared through the loudspeakers between

innings, an announcer explained the rules to the crowd of 18,262.

behind the stands in 12-ounce paper cups beginning one hour before the game each day, there would be

no more than two cups to a customer at the same

American Lesgue

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Alexandra Inho (18) and Factor Control (18)

Texas 300 000 tax—J s v Alexander, John (8) and Foots, Cerone (8): Hough, Darwin (6) and Sundberg, W—Hough, 10-8. L—Alexander, 0-4, HR— New York Metties

Eckersley, Aposte (6) and Allenson; Burns. Hickey (2), Sgrulas (9) and Fisk W-Burns, 11-4.

L-Eckersley, 13-9, HRs- Boston, Evans (15).

Bounse OUT 608 128 —9 14 9
Cotifornia 000 180 120 — 3 9 1
Boundster, Andersen (9) and Sweet: Gottz,
Anolier (4), Corbett (4), Klaon (8) and Boone,
Ferguson (8), W—Bonnister (10-6), L—Gottz (53), HRS—Sectitia, T. Cruz (8), Simpson (1);
Colifornia, Boone (4).

Los Ampeles 900 120 000—3 12 1 Ariento 080 000 800—0 6 0 Valenzusio and Scioscio; Perez, Bedrasion

(18).

(Frist Game)
Son Diego 391 000 100—5 12 0
Chicknish 101 001 100—4 7 0
Lollar, Chiffer (7), Drovectiv (7) and
T.Kennedy; Seaver. Price (7), Lasile (9) and
Van Gorder. W-Leillor, 11—5. L.— Sequer, 4—11.
HRs—Son Diego, Lezcamo 2 (13). Cincinnoti,
Householder (8),

(First Geme)

PHILIPPINES

000 110 030-5 9 2 011 013 10x-7 15 2

The rules were simple: Draft beer would be sold

back homers in the eighth inning

Prohibition Ends for Toronto Blue Jay Fans time, and the beer would stop flowing after the first pitch of the ninth inning. The impact of that rule was made clear the first night, for the game lasted 12 innings. The fans were thus forced to sit through most of the last third of the game without buying beer.

The Labatt's Brewery is one of the owners of the Blue Jays, and only Labatt's draft beer was sold. The beer cost \$1.75 a cup (about \$1.40 in U.S. currency). It is not yet clear what the sale of beer will do to another Toronto baseball tradition — stopping at the Wheat Sheaf Tavern at King and Bathurst Streets on the way to the ballgame. The Wheat Sheaf, established in 1849, is Toronto's oldest tavern and is located in a decaying neighborhood that might attract few customers if it were not on the trolley line going to Exhibition Stadium, Knowing that they could have no beer at the ballpark, many fans jumped off the trolley to tank up at the tavern before continuing onward.

Even with beer, Exhibition Stadium is probably different from most big league baseball stadiums and is surely among the most orderly. During the seventhinning stretch, for example, the fans do not simply stand up and reach out. Instead, they follow calisthenic exercises led by instructors from the Ontario Ministry of Health.

Bine Jays 6, Tigers 5

a run-scoring single with one out

in the 12th inning to give Toronto

a 6-5 a victory over Detroit. To-

A's 4, Twins 3

At Toronto, Rance Mulliniks hit

ry over Milwaukee.

and Dave Winfield added an RBI triple in the second to give New York a 4-0 triumph over Texas. Ron Guidry and Rudy May combined on a five-hitter in spoiling the debut of Darrell Johnson as Ranger manager.

Royals 4, Orioles 3 At Kansas City, George Brett had three hits, scored a run and drove in a run and Larry Gura al-

ronto, trailing, 5-0, in the fourth, tied the score, 5-5, in the seventh on Willie Upshaw's RBI single after closing the gap to 5-4 in the sixth on Al Woods' RBI double. FRIDAY BASEBALL lowed five hits in 815 innings to Alan Trammell hit a grand slam lead Kansas City to a 4-3 victory over Baltimore. Gura struck out for Detroit. five and walked two in improving his record to 12-7 but needed At Oakland, Calif., Dan Meyer singled in Rickey Henderson with ninth-inning relief help from Dan Quisenberry, who got the last two outs to record his 24th save. the winning run with two out in

Indians 7, Brewers 2

Friday and Saturday Baseball Line Scores

Housen
Loskey, Holland (7), Minton (9) and May;
Ruhle, Capauzzello (2), D.Smith (5), Moffin (8)
and Knicely, W—Loskey, 9—8, L—Ruhle, 5—7.
HR—Son Francisco, Clark (19).

San Proncessor
Houston 108 100 38x-5 5 2
Hammaker, Barr (7) and Brenty; LoCoss,
LoCarte (6) and Knicely W.—LoCoss, 4-1. L—
Hammaker, 8-6. HR.—Houston, Knicely (2).
Chicasa 000 000 800 = 0 3 0
Philodelphio 090 100 10x-2 9 1

Ripley, Tidrew (8) and J.Davis: Bystrom. Altamirana (7) and Virall, B.Diaz (7), W— Bystrom, 3—1. L.—Ripley, 3—4. HR—

Philodelphia, Schmidt (19),
\$1, Louis
\$10 015 005—10 10 1
Mantreal 000 000 010—1 8 2
Mura and Porter: Burris, Schatzeder (6),
S.smith (9) and Corter: W—Akura, 8-7, L—Burris,
4-12 HRS—\$1, Louis, K.Hernandez (5), Hendrick

Pfftsburgh 000 400 000—4 9 1
New York 221 000 422—9 9 8
McWilliams. Tekulve (7), E.Reme (II) and
T.Pena; Puleo, Alien (I) and Stearns. W-Puleo,
8-7. L.—Tekulve, 4-5. HR3—New York, Foster
(11), Backman (3).

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Scottle 000 000 000—0 6 6 California 510 001 001 001—2 5 8 Beatile and Sweet; Forsch and Boone. W—Forsch, 10-7. L—Beatile, 6-8. HR—California, DeCinces (14).

200 891 900 0-3 5 1

100 880 107 1-4 8 2

(Second Game) 000 009 806-9 8 2 108 180 38x-5 5 2

At Milwaukee, Rick Manning, Toby Harrah and Andre Thornton son doubled off Ron Davis (2-8)

seventh inning to win the opener and got three RBIs each from Ron the bottom of the 10th inning to Cey and Steve Garvey to take the lift Oakland to a 4-3 victory over Minnesota. With two out, Hender-

each hit a home run to support the nine-hit pitching of Lary Sorensen and pace Cleveland to a 7-2 victomake a winner of Brian Kingman.

Pirates 5, Mets 1

At New York, Johnny Ray col-lected four hits and Bill Madlock drove in three runs with a single and a homer to give Pittsburgh a 5-

Jeff Burroughs hit a game-tying

Angels 2, Mariners 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Ken Forsch pitched a six-hitter and Doug De-

Cinces hit his second homer in as

many games to give California a 2-

Dodgers 10, Braves 9

Dodgers 8, Braves 2

lanta, the world champion Los An-

geles Dodgers swept a doubleheader from Atlanta, 10-9 and 8-2. The

Dodgers rallied for five runs in the

In the National League, at At-

0 victory over Seattle.

homer for Oakland in the ninth.

1 triumph over New York. Reds 4, Padres 2 At Cincinnati, Bruce Berenyi

pitched a five-hitter and drove in two runs to lift Cincinnati to a 4-2 victory over San Diego. Astros 3, Giants 1

At Houston, Phil Garner hit a

three-run homer in the fourth inning and Don Sutton pitched a four-hitter to give Houston a 3-1 victory over San Francisco.

Expos 4, Cardinals 3

At Montreal, Andre Dawson's bloop double in the bottom of the 11th inning brought home Tim Raines with the winning run and gave Montreal a 4-3 victory over St. Louis. Woodie Fryman picked up the triumph by pitching two innings in relief while Doug Bair took the loss.

Phillies 3, Cubs 1

At Philadelphia, Steve Carlton became the first 14-game winner in the major leagues by pitching a six-hitter as Philadelphia beat Chicago, 3-1.

Major League **Standings**

Chicopo	303 300 06x-9 11 1 3) and Gedmon; Hoyt, Hickey	Ju	nama	9		
				_		
	and Fisk W-Hoyt 13-9. L-	AMEK	ICAN LEAGU	•		
Torrez. 7-6. HRC			East			
Detroit	000 500 000 000—5 8 C		w	L	Pct.	68
Terente	000 361 109 001-6 13 8	Milwoukee	53.	42	.580	_
Pehry, P.Under	wood (7), Tobik (7), Rucker	Beston	58.	43	.574	V2
(11), James (11)	and LM.Perrish; Clancy,	Battimore	54	44	-551	3
R.L.Jockson (5).	J.McLouehlin (9), D.Marroy	New York	50	Ø	515	61/2
(12) and White B.A	Agrilnez (12), WD, Murray, 7-	Detroit	50		505	
	R-Detroit, Trommell (6).	Cleveland			500	
		Toronio			490	
	flonci Lecove		West			
	First Game)	California		44	-549	_
Los Angeles	100 022 500—10 18 8	Konsos City			560	
Allania	030 326 061— 9 18 0	Chicago			-518	
	(4), Niedenfuer (5), Forster	Sacitie		50		
		Dokland				_
	d Sciescia, Crew (7); Mahier,				A23	
	Diaz (?), Garber (8) and	Texas			.398	
	ster, 4-5. L—Bedrosian. 5-2.	Minnesolo			.330	241/2
	L Londreaux 2 (4), Cey (13),	NATIO	MAL LEAGUE	i		
Aflanta, Walson 2 (East			
	econd Game)		W	L	Pct.	ÇB
Los Angeles	000 222 200—8 12 2	Philadelphia	SB	42	.500	_
Alfonto	000 007 01D—2 6 1	St. Louis	58	44	569	1
Welch and Sci	oscio; Cowley, Dayley (6),	Pittsburgh	53	46	.535	41/2
Hrobosky (E) and I	Pocoroba. W— Welch, 11-7. L—	Montreal	. 53	47	530	5
Cowley, 1-2. HR-L	os Angeles, Cey (14), Sox (1).	New York	45	56	.446	131/2

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Winnipeg	2	i	Ď	À	92	57
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Toronto 44, Saskatchew						

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Householder (3).
(Second Game)
Son Diego 002 910 111—6 14 1
Cincinnoff 101 000 000—2 5 1
Show, Lucas (7) and Swisher; B,Shirley,
Horris (7), Lestey (8) and Trevine, Von Gorder
(8). W—Show, 8-1, L—B,Shirley, 3-8, HR—Son
Diego, Lezcono (Kilot Game)

Unilliams, R.Davis (7) and Laudner; Kingmen and Newman, W—Kingman, 2-9, L—R.Davis, 2-8, HR—Caktand, Burroughs (9), New York 020 600 020—4 7 1 Texas 000 000 000 000—0 5 7 Guldry, R.May (6) and Carone; Medich, Boltano (9), Alrabello (9), Schmidt (9) and Sundbers, W—Guldry, 10-4, L— Medich, 7-9, HRs—New York, Neftles (9), Collins (2). Balitimare 088 000 227—3 6 1 Kaness City 02 200 01x—4 10 0 Stewart, T.Martinez (8) and Dempsey; Guro, Quisemberry (9) and Staught, W—Gura, 12-7, L—Stewart, 7-4.	Bolf: 3-3. HR3StLouts, D.Porter (7 Oliver (18). San Francisco 000 000 (18). Gole, Barr (8) and Mary Sutton a WSetton, 16-7. L.—Gale, 5-10. Francisco, R.Smith (8). Houston, Gar Pittsburgh 101 120 (18). Condetoria, Sarmiento (6) and T.P. Crosco (6), Allen (9) and St. Condetoria, Sarmiento (6) and St. Condetoria, Sarmiento (6) and T.P. Crosco (6), Allen (9) and St. Condetoria, Sarmiento (6). Condetoria, Sarmiento (6).
Cleveland 119 122 000—7 18 0	Jenkins, Compbell (\$) and J.Dav and B.Diaz, W-Cartton, 148, L.—Je
More Sports On Page 17	HR—Philodelphia, Schmidt (18). Son Diego Chichinoti III (18). Son Diego Chichinoti III (18). Montefueco, Dravecky (5). Luco T.Kennedy; Berenyi and Van G Berenyi, 8-10. L—Montefueco, 8-6.

Condeterta. Sermiento (4) and T.Pean; S Orasco (4), Allen (7) and Steams. Condeteria. 8-4. L.—Swan, 6-4. HR.— Pittsb: Madiock (10).

Atlanta, Weshington (7).

51, Louis

002 101 000 00-4 9 8

Montreal

Laproint, Latril (7), Kaari (8), Suffer (8), Beir (11) and Porter: Sondersson, Reardon (8), Fryman (10) and Carter, W— Fryman, 6-2, L—Boir, 3-3, HRs—StLouis, D.Porter (7), Mantreal, StLouis (8), Property (8), P

Cliver (18).
Son Francisco 000 000 001—1 4 (
Houston 000 300 00x—3 8 (
Gole, Barr (8) and May: Sufton and Knibesly
W-Sutton, 10-7, L.—Gale, 5-10, HRS—Sar
Francisco, R.Smith (8). Houston, Garner (10).

00x—3 10 i vis; Cariton enkins, 6-12.

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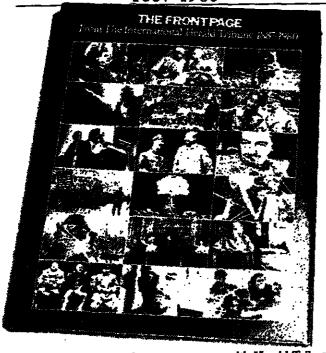
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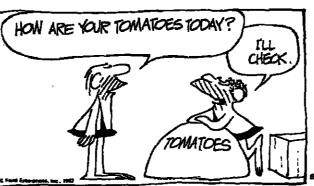
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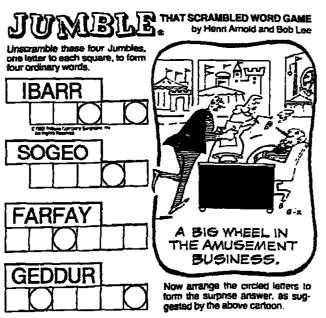
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THE LAST LORDS OF PALENQUE

The Lacandon Mayas of the Mexican Rain Forest By Victor Perera and Robert D. Bruce. Illustrated, 311 pp. \$17.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TUST suppose that the authors of J this peculiar and engaging book are correct. The 250 Lacandon Indians of Natia in the rain forest of southern Mexico near the Guatemalan border. "are the heirs of the ancient Maya theocrats of Palenque. who, in turn, were either the first disciples of the Olmecs or simply a direct evolution of the Olmecs."

Then Old Chan Kin, the master storyteller and dream reader of the Lacandones, with his three wives, many children, innumerable cigars and blue Lufthansa shoulder bag full of dried corn, represents three millen-niums of wisdom. If I dream tonight of stone birds, tomorrow I am going to meet a puma.

Are we reading a new novel by Car-los Castaneda? No, we aren't. Robert' D. Bruce may have a drinking prob-lem — about which we hear a lot but he is a respected anthropologist and linguist. Victor Perera may have an identity crisis — being born a Sephardic Jew in Guatemala and spending too much time in North American artists' colonies takes a toll - but he is a novelist and a journalist of impeccable credentials.

Chastisty and Sleeples

Bruce and Perera lived a while in the rain forest, learned to speak Mayan and listened long and hard to Chan Kin, who sounds like someone I would very much like for a grandfather. They were not encouraged to hallucinate; if they dreamed, it was over a "god-pot" in which incense burned during a sacred ceremony. sometimes involving monkey flesh, that sought less to blow the mind than to clarify it by chastity and sleeplessness. They became kind.

Soon, there will be no more rain forest. The Lacandones have, in a reduced state, survived the Spanish Conquest, the North American missionaries and four anthropologists for every available Indian. They probably cannot survive the timber barons their forest is full of mahogany - and a consortium of federally funded oil interests. Even now, the children of Chan K'in are far too interested in the internal combustion engine.
Bruce writes a long and tendentious



introduction, but the bulk of the book is then left to Perera, who accompanies Bruce into the forest, records tapes; keeps a journal and introduces us, if not exactly to wisdom, then certainly to character. Every Lacandon we meet in his pages is a character most novelists spend a career looking

This character is what Bruce means by the Lacandon "poise." Bruce how-ever, goes too far: "This poise was built into their language. In Occiden-tal languages the basic principle is a relation between cause and effect. Noun subjects combine with verbal actions directed toward other nominal objects. People who speak in this manner, or see reality through this glass, act similarly. They impose their verbal will on the objects in nature. domesticating horses and making weapons. People, animals and inanimate objects are treated as grammati-cal objects and recipients of the ac-tions of verbs chosen by the grammatical subjects. In time, Occidentals extended their verbal will over neighboring tribes, widening political control over ever greater geographic

This sounds good, perhaps even profound, until one starts to wonder what he means by "Occidental." Persia? The Mongol hordes? And who after all, invented gunpowder?

Gone Native But Bruce, by self-admission, has gone native, even barefoot, spending six months of each year carrying a machete and a deerskin pouch. Perera has a firmer grip on himself, although he is perfectly capable of singing a Spanish Crvil War song in the rain forest. If, as Bruce says, "the basic principles of Maya grammar are possession and location," then Perera seeks to locate and possess himself. As a child of 5, he saw his first Lacan-

don Indians; they had been kid-

napped for a sort of world's fair in

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Guatemala. In Perera's mind, the Mayan and the Hebrew try to connect. They fail, but the restless intelligence involved makes us see the Lacandones, to experience their rituals, to glimpse their cosmology. Always, we are buffeted by the absurd: white men seeking absolution from history among dark men who want cameras, harmonicas, record players, alkaline batteries, disposable cigarette lighters and Scotch whisky. Why not a horse?

"Like the whales and dolphins," concludes Perera, "the Lacandones have much to teach us about our basic natures." Maybe. I'm more inclined to think that anthropologists and novelists find themselves in whatever they look at. The self of Bruce and the self of Perera, found near Naha, are fine indeed.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times:

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South found himself forced to rebid his strong four-card diamond suit after a two-club response, a sequence that often creates difficulties.

As it turned out, this uncomfortable start made it possible to reach the best slam contract of six diamonds, following a tortuous action in which South made repeated attempts to sign off in no-trump. However, North, understandably, forced the bidding to the six level. At first sight, it appears that South

needs either an even trump split to make six diamonds, or a 4-2 trump split together with a spade finesse. But the prospects are rather worse than that, since the fourth spade in the closed hand might be a loser...

South won the opening club lead in dummy, cashed two heart winners and entered his hand with a trump. It was far from clear how to proceed.

One possibility was to finesse the spade jack, but there would be rough seas ahead if East won and returned a trump. South could win and ruff his heart loser, but would have no flexible way to enter his hand for another

South chose instead to ruff his heart at the fourth trick and play trumps. When these divided conven-

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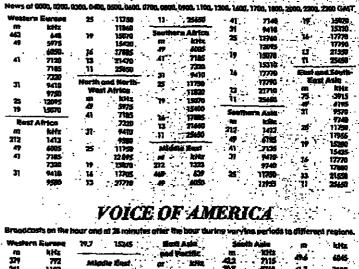
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West led the club jack. iently, he had many chances. The spade jack was finessed and although this lost he eventually scored the last spade in his hand to make the slam. His team gained 16 international ratch points on the transaction, for in the replay North-South attempted the inferior contract of six no trump

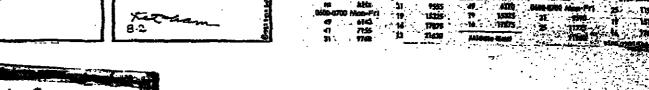
RADIO NEWSCASTS

and duly failed.

BBC WORLD SERVICE







SPORTS

Dodgers Close Gap on Braves As Valenzuela Triumphs, 3-0

ATLANTA — Fernando Valez-zuela called it his best game of the year after pitching a six-hit shutout Saturday as the Los Angeles Dodgers blanked Atlanta, 3-0, and moved within 7½ games of the front-running Braves in the Nanonal League West

"I pitched very well." Valenzae-la said. "I think this is my best."

The Dodger left-hander had eight strikeouts and walked only one in recording his 11th complete game and second shmout of the

SCRSON. Dusty Baker dolled his 18th homer in the fourth inning off Pasca-al Perez (6-1) for the only run Valenzuela needed, and Steve Sax added a two-run single in the fifth.

"It was a very important game for the team and a little bit more important for me because I haven't pitched very well in this park," said Valenzuela, who had lost his only two previous decisions in At-

"I think it means we have a chance to win four here," said Manager: Tom Lasorda when asked if there was a psychological edge in sweeping a doubleheader Friday night before winning Saturday's game. The teams were to wind up their four-game series

"It's more crucial to them than us, said Joe Torre, manager of the Braves. "There's still a long way to go, but we're still in first place." The setback marked the first time the Braves have dropped three in a row since a four-game losing streak from May 26-31.

Valenzuela was in mild trouble when the Braves got two runners aboard in the fifth and sixth innings with only one out. Bob Horner's leadoff single and Bruce Benedict's two-out double put Atlanta runners at second and third in the ninth, but Valenzuela (14-8) fanned pinch hitter Terry Harper to end the game.

Phillies 2, Cubs 0

errorless streak ended at 89 games and 479 chances, but the crowd gave him a standing ovation. It also cheered Mike Schmidt's Mike LaCoss and Frank LaCorte 0 victory over Baltimore. errorless streak ended at 89 games

gan Never and Christine Suefert

swept the top two places Saturday in the women's springboard diving competition, giving the United States two gold medals and two

silvers after two days of the World

Sharon Hambrook and Kelly

Kryzcha of Canada won the duet

competition in synchronized swim-ming, edging out the U.S. diving

team of Tracie Ruiz and Candace

Costie for the gold medal. Ruiz won the individual event Friday,

with Masae Friewara and Ikuko

Abe of Japan second and third, re-

Never and Suctert entered the

finals in the top places and had to overcome two bad jumps each be-

fore rallying in the late stages to

secure the gold and silver medals.

Yuanchuan Peng of China, who

had the lead before the last two

INDIANAPOLIS - Bobby

Knight does not know who will be

playing for the U.S. Olympic bas-ketball team in 1984, but the veter-

an Indiana University coach knows what defense he will be us-

Knight has compiled a 352-128

record in 17 years of coaching at Army and Indiana — winning

NCAA titles in 1976 and 1981.

Throughout his career, including 1979 when he guided the U.S.

team to a gold medal in the Pan American Games, Knight has been

devoted to a man-to-man defense.

our staple, basic and only way to play defense," Knight said Satur-

day at the National Sports Festival Knight and Pat Head Sum-

mitt, the women's coach at the

University of Tennessee, were dis-

cussing plans for the formation of the 1984 Olympic teams.

Summitt's selection by the U.S.

Amateur Baskethall Association to

coach the women's team was an-

nounced Saturday. Knight's ap-

"That's probably going to be

ing in Los Angeles.

dives, finished third:

Swimming Championships.

fourth homer in four straight to give Houston a 5-0 victory over games and a combined three-hitter by Marty Bystrom and Porfy Al-temirano that gave Philadelphia a 2-0 victory over Chicago, Trillo was charged with an error when he failed to hold Bill Buckner's grounder in the seventh.

Cardinals 10, Expos 1

led off what became a five-run St. Louis suth inning with a home ran, and George Hendrick hit a two-run homer that inning. The cally gave Steve Mura a 7-0 lead

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

and he coasted in with an eight hitter that gave St. Louis a 10-1 triumph over Montreal. The Expos left 12 on base, seven in the first three innings, against Mura (8-7). He had a shutout until the eighth in besting Ray Burris (4-12).

Mets 9. Pirates 4

In New York, Mike Jorgensen's pinch-hit double and Joel Young-blood's bases-loaded single keyed a four-run seventh inning off the Pirates' Kent Tekulve with which New York broke a five-game losing streak and racked up a 9-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

Padres 5, Reds 4 Padres 6, Reds 2

In Cincinnati, Sixto Lezcano drove in all five San Diego runs in the first game, hitting two homers and two doubles, to give the Padres a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati in the opener of a doublehead-er. Then Lezcano singled to break a 2-2 tie in the fifth inning of the second game and got his third homer and seventh RBI of the night in the seventh inning to help San Diego to a 6-2 triumph.

Giants 5, Astros 4 Astros 5, Giants 0

In Houston, Jack Clark's leadoff ning that stood up as San Francis-In Philadelphia, Manny Trillo's co won the first game of a double-

via edged Canada, 13-11, Russia beat Egypt, 16-1, Hungary beat Greece, 5-1, and West Germany

edged Spain, 8-6. Swimmers, meanwhile, conclud-

record-holder in the 200-meter

freestyle, was to open defense of

his title Sunday in the first day of

swimming competition, and Steve

Lundquist, the world's best in the

100-meter breaststroke, was the

overwhelming choice to win his specialty Sunday night.

Tracy Caulkins, with 39 individ-ual titles during her four-year ca-

reer, is entered in the 400-meter in-

dividual medley on Sunday. Caul-kins was the star of the 1978 cham-

pionships, winning three events and placing second in a fourth.

Despite Caulkins' dominance

the past few years, she is not the

favorite in the 400-meter individu-

day's first day of competition.

. Koway

In men's water polo competition al medley, Petra Schneider of East in 1978.

Brewers 4, Indians 2

In the American League, at Milwaukee, the Brewers scored three times in the first inning with the help of Cleveland's three throwing errors on one play. They defeated the Indians, 4-2, behind In Montreal, Keith Hernandez the five-hit pitching of Mike and off what became a five-run St. Caldwell and Rollie Fingers.

White Sox 7, Red Sox 5

In Chicago, Harold Baines drove in two runs with a homer and a double and Tony Bernszard tripled in two as Chicago beat Bos-

Rangers 3, Yankees 2

In Arlington, Texas, Jim Sundberg hit a two-run double in a three-run first to help beat New York, 3-2, and give Darrell Johnson his first triumph as Texas manager. Sundberg's two-out dou-ble brought in Mickey Rivers and Bill Stein after Stein's fielder's choice off Doyle Alexander (0-4) had scored Billy Sample.

A's 3. Twins 2

In Oakland, Mike Heath's tworun single with two out in the bottom of the eighth beat Minnesota, 3-2. Rickey Henderson, who has stolen 99 bases for Oakland in 104 games, was hitless in four at-bats. It was only the 11th game this sea-son in which he has failed to reach

Blue Jays 1, Tigers 0

In Toronto, Jess Barfield's twoout pinch-hit single to center in the bottom of the 10th scored Damaso Garcia from second base as Toronto edged Detroit, 1-0. It was Detroit's fourth straight loss.

Mariners 9, Angels 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Joe Simpson homered and doubled to drive in In Houston, Jack Clark's leadoff three runs, including two in a six-homer and Jeff Leonard's two-run fourth inning, lifting Seattle to double fueled a five-run second in
a 9-3 victory over California.

Royals 2, Orioles 0

The fourth event Sunday, the

Sterkel, an American, and An-

lands, who have the best two times

inaugurates that portion of the champiouships, which conclude next Saturday.

that the 1986 championships will be held in Spain, either in Madrid

or Barcelona. Robert Helnick, sec-

retary-general of the International

Amateur Swimming Federation said that Spain was selected over

Zurich, Montreal and Indianapo-

Previous championships were held in Belgrade in 1973; Cali, Co-

lombia, in 1975, and West Berlin

It was announced, meanwhile,

Sunday's four swimming events

in the event this year.

by an alumnus. In a survey Friday, the coaches and athletic directors expressed admiration for the Rev. John Lo-U.S. Women Take Diving Medals Schiavo, the university president, who made the decision that was approved by San Francisco's board of trustees. The announce-ment was made Thursday. Lo-United Press International Cuba beat China, 11-8, Italy Germany holds the world record GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.— Me-trounced Canada, 13-11, Yugosla-in the event and is the favorite. Caulkins' best time in the event is Schiavo was described by one coach as a leader who is setting an example for "the fainthearted" in four seconds slower than Schneid-

college athletics. San Francisco began varsity basketball in 1924, won the NCAA championship in 1955 and 1956

By Gordon S. White Jr.

New York Times Service

coaches and directors of intercolle-

giate athletics say that they view the University of San Francisco's

decision to drop varsity basketball

as a bold and courageous move.

The school had been placed on

probation by the National Collegi-ate Athletic Association for the

1979-80 season and then for 1980-

Improper payments to athletes and illegal recruiting were among

the reasons given by the NCAA.

This year, an investigation by the

school's board of trustees disclosed

that Quintin Dailey, the star of the

team last season, had been given about \$5,000 in illegal payments

YORK - Prominent

and appeared in 15 NCAA tournaments, the most recent last March. LoSchiavo, in a statement Thursday, said that the school was dropping basketball to preserve its

San Francisco Decision Applauded

Glenn Hubbard, the Braves' second-baseman, reaches for the ball thrown by catcher Bruce Benedict but was not able to tag Dusty Baker of the Dodgers who slid in safely with a stolen base.

'integrity and its reputation.' Dean Smith, the head basketball coach at the University of North Carolina, said: "It is surprising. But you have to admire the courage of the president because he is responsible. When he couldn't enforce what he wanted there he was right. The integrity of the university is far more important."

Smith led North Carolina to the NCAA championship last March when the Tar Heels defeated Georgetown. He also coached the United States to the gold medal in the 1976 Olympic Games.

Joe Paterno, Penn State's football coach and a longtime critic of the failures to curb abuses in college athletics, said: "I very much admire Father LoSchiavo. I think if you can't control it and control the people who refuse to understand that a school has a primary function to be an academic institution with integrity, then athletics is not worth it, no matter how important they are. Athletics are not

worth that price."

Speaking of the alumni who were involved in many of San

Francisco's problems, Paterno said: "It's the booster clubs. We in intercollegiate athletics can probably control everything else but

Notre Dame's director of athletics, Gene Corrigan, said: "They were embarrassed by it. But they showed the world where the priori-ties are. I call it a bold, bold step. I used to say that if anyone did any-thing like that the school should drop the sport."

Bill Flynn, athletic director of Boston College, said: "I can appreciate the problem. It is extremely difficult, to control people on the outside and know what they are doing. You have to have institucontrol and that is about what they are saying — they

Flynn was president of the NCAA in January, 1981, when news broke of a gambling scandal at Boston College. Subsequently, one of the Eagles' former players, Rick Kuhn, was sentenced to jail for point-shaving. "The San Francisco thing is a

shame," Flynn said. "But maybe some good will come out of it if people realize that if they don't get institutional control over outsiders they are liable to end up the same way.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Evert Wins Sydney Championship

SYDNEY -- Chris Evert-Lloyd won a women's indoor tennis tournament Sunday, defeating West German Bertina Bunge 6-3, 6-0. First prize

Bunge had to play a three-set round robin match early Sunday morning to qualify for the final, which she then had to play just 10 hours later. The strain showed.

Martina Navratilova, the pre-tournament favorite, was knocked out Saturday night by Andrea Jaeger after Navratilova suffered badly from a pulled muscle. Navratilova later dropped out of the match. In the playoff for third and fourth place Jaeger defeated Australian Evonne Cawley, 6-4, 6-1.

Lendl, Clerc Face Each Other Again

NORTH CONWAY, N.H. — Ivan Lendl and José-Luis Clerc set up a semifinal abowdown with straight set victories Saturday in a \$200,000 men's tennis tournament. Also advancing to the semifinals were Australia's Peter McNamara and Spain's Jose Higueras.

Lendl and Clerc, who have won 13 titles between them this year, will stage a rematch of their semifinal match here last year, won by Clerc in three sets on the way to the title. "All I can remember from last year's match is that I lost the last point, " said Lendl, a Czechoslovak, when asked about the match with Clerc.

Meanwhile in South Orange, N.J., Yannick Noah of France and Raul Ramirez of Mexico scored victories Saturday to reach the final of a tennis match at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Noah needed only 57 minutes to best Shlomo Glickstein of Israel, 6-3, 6-1. Ramirez earned a 7-6 (8-6), 7-5 triumph over Mike Cahill of Memphis, Tenn.

Connors Takes Another From Borg

RICHMOND, Va. — Jimmy Connors, relying on a steady groundstroke game, overcame flashes of brilliance from Bjorn Borg Saturday night and beat the Swede in an exhibition tennis match, 6-4, 3-6, 7-

It marked the second time in less than a week that Connors defeated Borg. Connors outlasted the five-time Wimbledon champion in five sets in a similar exhibition series last Sunday. Borg holds a 15-10 career edge over Connors

"Playing him [Borg] is good for my game," said Connors. "The kind of shots I have to hit against him is good for me. It makes me play overall great tennis." Borg said he was pleased with the progress of his play since returning to action in the spring.

Arguello Wins as Junior Welterweight

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Alexis Arguello, looking to claim an un-precedented fourth boxing title, made his debut as a junior welterweight a successful one Saturday with a stunning second-round knockout of Kevin Rooney in a scheduled 10-round bout.

Arguello, who now holds the World Boxing Council lightweight championship, dropped Rooney with a straight right hand in the second round. Rooney was out cold for several minutes before being helped up by his handlers and escorted to his stool.

Arguello, 30, one of only six boxers to hold titles in three separate weight classes, is eyeing a fall bout with World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion Aaron Pryor. Arguello, a native of Nicaragua who lives in the United States, has also held the featherweight title and the WBC junior lightweight title. He is now 76-4 with 61 knockouts.

Lietzke Leads Canadian Open Golf



Jack Nicklans Washed out after 2.

OAKVILLE, Ontario -- Bruce Lietzke, trying to end a 15-month victory drought, wore down Tom-my Valentine with his third 3-under 68 in three days to take a 2stroke lead Saturday in the third round of the Canadian Open golf championship.

Lietzke allowed a bogey on the second hole then sank four birdies through the front and made careful par on the back to finish 54

"I still do not expect to win," think about winning. "I can defi-nitely say this is my kind of course. It gives you huge driving area, demands a good approach shot and delicate putting. Jack is my favor-

On Friday, Jack Nicklaus, who designed the Glen Abbey layout that has always given him problems, had a pair of 73s and missed the cut at 145 by one stroke. It was the third time this year Nicklaus has failed to advance.

Valentine, grouped with Lietzke and rookie Hal Sutton, the secondround co-leaders by 2 strokes. made an early charge with five consecutive birdies on the second through the sixth boles to take a brief 2-shot edge. But he then be-gan a slide that halted only with a finishing birdie after he missed his shot for a 12-foot eagle at 18.

Montana, Wersching Ouit NFL Union

ROCKLIN, Calif. - San Francisco 49er quarterback Joe Montana and place-kicker Ray Wersching have decided to drop out of the NFL Players Association because of the possibility that the organization will

By quitting the union, the players are protected from any legal reprisals should they ignore the threatened players strike. The union has been involved with on-again, off-again negotiations with the league's management since last February. But there has yet to

be any progress in the talks. A league spokesman said Friday that the two sides hoped to go back to the bargaining table next week. But he added that serious talks were not expected to begin until shortly before the regular season opener September 12.

Italians Pardon 12 in Soccer Scandal

ROME — The Italian Football Association Sunday pardoned 12 of the principal players involved in the 1980 bribery scandal. Those who were allowed to return immediately were Enrico Albertosi (AC Milan), Giuseppe Savoldi (Bologna), Carlo Petrini (Bologna), Bruno Giordano(Lazio), Lionello Manfredonia (Lazio), Giusepe Wilson (Lazio), Guido Magherini (Palermo), Lionello Massimelli (Taranto), and Luciano Zecchini (Perugia). Three players - Massimo Cacciatori of Lazio and Mauro Della Mar-

tira and Stefano Pellegrini, both with Perugia - have also been pardoned, but cannot play until March 27, 1983.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

For More Than 1,000 at Sports Festival, Satisfaction Makes Up for Lack of Recognition

By Roy S. Johnson New York Times Service INDIANAPOLIS - Dewey Mitchell is one of the lucky ones. As an all-conference linebacker on the University of Alabama football team in the early 1970s, he played before thousands of fans every

weekend. "We got all the attention in the world," Mitchell was saying now. Mitchell also attained national prominence in another sport -

A former judo athlete of the year, he won the open division gold medal last year at the National Sports Festival in Syracuse. He was a silver medalist here at the 10-day festival that ended Satur-

More Sports

Knight Scouts Olympic Prospects at Festival pointment had been aunounced earlier. Both recommendations must be approved by the U.S. Olympic Committee — a move that is regarded as a formality in

ing the basketball at the festival, and both said that performances here would not determine Olympic

"A large part of our selection process will take place next year world championships," said Summitt, a member of the silver-medal think we can use the Sports Festival as our measuring stick. I think the talent overall is much improved. There are some players have a good future international-

Knight made it clear that the allowed an average of 106 points —did not impress him.

Swimmers, meanwhile, conclud-women's 100-meter freestyle, ed their last practices before Sun-should be a toss-up between Jill

MOLIG

Both coaches have been watch-

when we have two major competitions, the Pan Am Games and the U.S. team in the 1976 Olympics, "I that we feel, as a committee, do

high-scoring festival games

"I would envision the basketball we will play to have a little bit more involvement with shot selection," he said. "There has been a whole new vista of shot selection opened for me during this past

Meanwhile, Bobby Hurt and Joe

visits this year.

To the NFL community, and to society in general, Reese is much more valuable out of jail than it. If he is on probation, Reese would be available to

than sport. every four years. Even then, the chances of their sport being seen on prime-time television are slim.'

Lydia Crabtree of California is the 1982 U.S. Gymnastics Federation all-round champion. She deour event has a chance to win 12 sustain interest among its particiscribes the sport as "a floor routine pants for several years. That time combining physical skills, including ballet and gymnastics, with the is necessary for tuning the skills of

use of an apparatus," There are four phases of the competition, each of which uses a different apparatus: a rope, a bowling pin, a hoop, a streamer — all of which must be to exact specifications. "That's what makes it rhythmic," Crabtree says.

Dewcy Mitchell, Dave Gilman, Therese Boyle and Lydia Crabtree are just four of the people here who are some day likely to be Olympians. In their respective sports, they have earned the status that Carl Lewis and Evelyn Ash-ford have in track and field or that Greg Louganis has in diving. But

Los Angeles Recalls 1932 Olympiad While Looking to Games in 1984

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - On the 50th anniversary of the opening of the 1932 Olympics, Los Angeles paused Friday to look back, and then the 2,500 spectators, the speakers and the athletes at the Coliseum ceremony turned their attention to the 1984 games.

The most nostalgic moment came when U.S. swimming gold medalist Clarence (Buster) Crabbe led 27 Olympians from the 1932 games into the stadium. Though mostly in their 70s, the former athletes marched with considerable precision.

Mayor Tom Bradley said, "This city was proud to host the Olympics in 1932. Not only did they show we were a major city but that we had the ability to host such a spectacle." In 1984, Bradley went on, the privately run Los Angeles Olym-

pics will test "a new concept" of financing for the games. President of the Olympics, Peter V. Ueberroth, was also optimistic. He said the Eastern European Olympic officials have begun to make technical visits to Los Angeles after a long period of staying away, demonstrating that they intend to come to the 1984

games rather than boycotting them. At the same time, H. D. Thorean, an Olympic commissioner for 1984 track and field events, said that preparations are being completed with both the East Germans and the Russians to join the United States and Britain in a pre-Olympic track meet in the

Knight said he would be looking at players who could adapt to his

style of basketball. "I can safely say there will be a couple of players on the 1984 Olympic team I don't even know about," he said, adding that cooperation with the National Basketball Association through delayed signing of college talent and provision of all-star competition for the Olympians would be a key to success in the

Knight indicated that the final team would be selected in trials held in late April or early May of

Dumars scored 22 points apiece as the South won the men's basketball gold medal for the third time where the top defensive team has in four years with a 125-114 victory over the East. It was the final event at this year's festival.

A Plea to Keep Reese Out of Jail discourage Reese in his own struggle to stay clean. "I came out more stunted and fouled up than

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - At his desk, Charles Jackson, the National Football League's assistant director of se-curity, checked his files for the date.

"Aug. 11 last year," he said, looking up. "Don Reese sat in the rear of the room. Warren Welsh and I were out in San Diego, talking to the Chargers on our tour of the training camps. If he had said something, I could've put him in a facility that night. But when I asked if anybody there felt he needed some help for a drug problem, he never said a word."

Reese never said a word until he collaborated on his expose, which said that cocaine "controls and corrupts" the NFL. The article appeared in Sports Illus-

trated two months ago.

But this week, coincidentally, Reese will be confronted by a possible 34-year prison term while the NFL security agents begin their annual tour of the 28 training camps

Date in Court

Reese will appear in a Miami courtroom Wednesday on charges that, by acknowledging in his magazine article that he used drugs in recent years, he violated his probation. Once a Miami Dolphins defensive tackle, he had spent a year in the Dade County Stockade after pleading guilty in 1977 to delivery and possession of cocaine. And on Monday Warren Welsh, the NFL's director of security, and Charles Jackson will address the New York Giants on gambling and drugs in the first of their training-camp

"We usually don't get questions," Welsh says, "but this year we expect some." Whatever the questions from the NFL players, another question concerns Don Reese's future. It's to be hoped that Judge Ralph Person of the Florida Circuit

Court will merely put Reese on probation again rather than return him to jail. To sentence Reese to another prison term would only serve to defeat the purpose of his expose.

help rehabilitate other drug abusers, as he has said he's willing to do, especially after having spent three weeks recently in a drug rehabilitation center. Locking him up again might also serve to discourage others, in or out of the NFL, who are considering seeking help for drug abuse. It might also serve to ever," he wrote of his imprisonment. "There were as many drugs inside the jail as out. We used marijuana freely. Coke I snorted there once; I could have had as much as I wanted, but I was wary." When Reese joined the Saints in 1978 following his

release from prison, his probation, according to a source familiar with the case, was transferred to New Orleans, where he was not even required to report to a probation officer. In retrospect, that was a mistake. Reese has openly acknowledged resuming use of cocaine during the 1980 season with the Saints and again with the Chargers last year. In the weeks since Reese's exposé appeared, he has

emerged as a funky folk hero for having had the courage to say what apparently had to be said by someone sooner or later - that the NFL has a serious drug problem among its players. To document it, he identi fied his own cocaine use along with that of several other players and ex-players.

Reese's detractors, of course, mention other motives - his \$10,000 fee from Sports Illustrated and his criticism of some NFL people, notably Charles Jackson, a former narcotics officer.

"I realized we needed help, the players were in the streets at night, getting stuff," Reese wrote of his Saints teammates during the 1980 season. "I got out Jackson's card. I called his number in New York and his secretary said he wasn't available at the moment 'but he'll call you right back.' He never did. I didn't call him back either. I was too frustrated and too

Jackson had a different version of that phone call. "The only time Don called me, I was right there,"
Jackson said. "Don told me, "You got to help me?" I
asked him, "What's wrong?" He told me the Saints
had suspended him for the last four games of the 1980 season, that it was going to cost him \$37,000 in salary. Just then my other phone rang and I told Don to hang on while I answered it. I was back to him in less than five minutes, but all I heard over the phone was music. Soft rock, as I remember.

The next time Jackson talked to Reese was last Aug. 11 in San Diego.
"I asked Don about that phone call," Jackson said

"and he told me, 'I fell asleep with the radio on.' That was the same day he sat in the back of the room and never said a word about his drug habit when I

miliar eye, appears to be more art "They are the athletes who toil in relative obscurity for a chance at a berth on the Olympic team

The crowds that witnessed the athletes here who competed in four days of judo competition here some of the less-publicized sports were not like the large crowds that cheered when Mitchell intercepted pass or tackled an opponent for volleyball. They are the athletes Alabama. And there were no hordes of journalists here easer to record the judo competitors

achievements. Common Theme

But because of his football experiences, such things do not matter to Mitchell. "It's an individual sport, just you and the other guy," he was saying now about judo. There's much more satisfaction in that than there is in most team such as canoe and kayak racing, field hockey, weight-lifting and who toil in relative obscurity for a chance at a berth on the Olympic team every four years. Even then, the chances of their sport being seen on prime-time television are

"It does bother me that we don't get the publicity of some of the other sports," says Dave Gilman, a kayaker who is also a captain in the U.S. Army. He won three gold medals - in the 1,000-meter doubles and both the 500-meter single and double events - and a silver in the kavak last week _.

medals while, say, basketball players only have an opportunity to win one." Therese Boyle, a 17-year-old from Illinois, has been gaining lau-

rels in volleyball for several years. Last spring she was one of most highly recruited high school wom-en in the country. Scholarship offers came in from most of the top 10 schools in the sport before she selected the University of the Pacific in Northridge Calif., the country's fourth-ranked college team in 1982.

Aiming for 1988 Unlike some of the other sports, yolleyball - especially women's have a basic knowledge of.

letes in judo, kayaking and volley-ball are in sports that Americans

we play all year round."

an Olympic team.

Even without the sort of extensive crowds and coverage that sports like track and field, swimming and basketball get, the ath-

The 1984 American Olympic

team had already been chosen. So

those players who participated in

the sports festival competition were priming for 1988. "There's

lots of competition and lots of tal-

ents," says the 6-foot Boyle. "It

doesn't get enough attention. But

Kosinski: Author or Co-Author?

By Dave Smith Los Angeles Times Service

TEW YORK - In an imbroglio that could have come from one of his own novels, the authorcelebrity-actor Jerzy Kosinski is the accused in a literary whodunit not of his invention. Two journalists, Geoffrey Stokes and Eliot Fremont-Smith. in the June 22 issue of New York's weekly Village Voice, charged that Kosinski had hired editorial assistance so substantial as to amount almost to coauthorship of at least three novels.

Stokes and Fremont-Smith also suggested that two early nonfiction, sociological narratives that Kosinski published under a pseudonym were ghostwritten and financed by the CIA.

The writers further alleged that Kosinski's first novel, "The Painted Bird" — critically bailed as a small masterpiece and a linguistic tour de force for any foreign-born author to have penned in English was first written in Polish, then rendered into English by an unacknowledged translator.

They also contended that Kosinski had given conflicting accounts of his childhood muteness, his escape from Nazi-dominated Poland and the beginnings of his U.S. career as a writer of English.

Kosinski angrily denied the claims, insisting in an interview that his reputation has been defamed, but reiterating that he has no thought of suing the writers or the newspaper. "I can't very well, can I?" he asked, pointing out that for some years, as president of the American Center of P.E.N., he was particularly outspoken on First Amendment rights.

'An Easy Target'

Kosinski was repeatedly characterized in the Voice article as a person to whom the truth is not so important as creating an effect. Said Stokes and Fremont-Smith: "Kosinski is, it should be noted, an absolutely spellbinding teller of tales. Whether he is providing after-dinner entertainment at the [Oscar] de la Rentas or charming the brains out of a report-er, he is a pleasure to be with. But in the frantic manufacture of fables, as if to cloak his hollowness, Kosinski is, if anything, too inventive."

"I'm an easy target," Kosinski said recently in his two-room office-apartment in Manhattan. There are a lot of people who probably don't like me — who don't like my politics, the way I write about sex, who don't like what is perceived as my lifestyle. But to do this! To say I don't write my own books!

"And this claim that I am connected with the CIA. Absolutely untrue. What I am afraid of is that my European publishers will just drop me. In Europe, the suggestion of a CIA connection is even worse than here. But what can I do? The charges have been made. The damage is done."

Friends and former editors of Kosinski have rallied to his cause with letters to the Voice, and all but one of the people cited in the article as possible unnamed contributors to Kosinski's career and/or books have disavowed the article's portrayal of their roles. Undeterred, both staff writer Stokes and chief book critic Fremont-Smith said they stood by the article, which they said has attracted other people, previously unknown to them, who could shed light on Kosinski's past. They said they plan another story with further revelations and documentation. As to the disavowals by their sources for the original article, both writers suggested that the sources lack credibility. Stokes said the sources may have had second thoughts after Kosinski talked to them.

Kosinski invited a reporter to hear his version of the disputed events of his life and to examine the laboriously reworked galleys of several novels. One immediate impression leaped from those gal-

leys: The meticulous Kosinski must be a publisher's nightmare. Even after a book is set in type. Kosinski prunes, rewrites, edits and condenses as if the galleys were mere notes. In this fashion, Kosinski said, he normally runs through three or four sets of galleys and two or three sets of page proofs.

Whether myth or fact, Kosinski's life and fiction have long been so intertwined that his readers generally despair of knowing where autobiography ends and imagination begins.

Parents Fled From Russia

Here, briefly, is what the reference work Current

Biography says: lerzy Nikodem Kosinski was born on June 14. 1933, in Lodz, Poland, the only child of a philologist father and concert pianist mother who had fled from Russia. When he was 6, as Nazi Germany invaded Poland, his Jewish parents sent him to the Ukraine in the care of a peasant woman, then went into hiding themselves. But the peasant vanished, and for the next six years the boy drifted from village to village, brutally treated by peasants. After the war his parents found him in an orphanage, struck mute by some trauma during his wanderings. He regained his speech at age 15, while recuperating from a skiing accident.

Kosinski took master's degrees in history and political science in 1953 and 1955 at the University of Lodz, then embarked on a study of 19th-century Russia at the Polish Academy of Sciences (then Lomonosov University) and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Russia, where he was twice suspended for his increasingly nonconformist behavior.

Eager to leave Poland, he began his first work of fiction: He created four nonexistent professors to write, on false but official-looking letterheads, recommendations that he be given a passport to accept a phony foundation grant in the United States.

Application Suspect

He arrived in New York in December, 1957, with, the repeated story goes, \$2.80 in his pocket "and only a rudimentary knowledge of English." Soon after his arrival, he secured a Ford Foundation grant of \$2,000 a year that was extended for three more years, through 1961. He studied at Columbia

University toward a doctorate he never completed. Stokes and Fremont-Smith found it suspicious that Kosinski, in his application for the Ford grant, kept mum about how he had got out of Poland. Similarly, when he published "The Future Is Ours, Comrade" in 1960 and "No Third Path" in 1962 sociological reports of his observations in Russia -

be did so under the pseudonym Joseph Novak.

The Doubleday editor who handled the first Novak book was Adam Yarmolinsky, who was quoted by Stokes and Fremont-Smith as saying the manuscript "came in clean. There was virtually no editing to be done on it." Yarmolinsky also told the writers that he never met Novak-Kosinski and that all work on the book was handled through an intermediary to protect Novak's identity.

Kosinski has an explanation, of course. First, he said, there was the matter of language. "What I had told someone years ago was that I arrived with a rudimentary knowledge of 'colloquial American idiom' and that got misreported as 'a rudimentary knowledge of English.' In fact, I had already stud-ied English for seven years in Poland, got straight A's and was quite conversant with the language of the American sociological journals I studied. But I never bothered to correct that misquotation before because I was never before questioned this way.

Parents Were in Lock

As for the Novak pseudonym, Kosinski said: "My parents were still living in Poland, in Lodz I had to keep the true story of my escape a secret to ensure their safety. There would have been retribution against them if my coming to this country were seen as a political defection."

Another point of contention with the Kosinski legend in the Voice article - indeed, the first point it raised — was that of Kosinski's childhood muteness. In a Feb. 21, 1982, profile in The New York Times Magazine, Barbara Gelb wrote that "Kosinski's dreadful journey reached its climax, when, age 9, he was flung for punishment by sadistic peasants into a pend of human ordure that closed over his head. Something in his mind clicked off and he was struck mute."

But in a recent Penthouse interview, Stokes and Fremont-Smith pointed out, Kosinski said he became mute in June, 1942, "while I was serving a Mass as one of the altar boys. I was supposed to transfer the Bible from one side of the altar to another but fell with it. I am convinced I lost my speech from the tension before the actual fall."

More significantly at issue is the Stokes/Fre-mont-Smith theory that "The Painted Bird" was written in Polish, then turned into English by an unacknowledged translator. In 1973, the Voice report said, a woman named Helena Bastianello wrote to The New York Times claiming she had answered an ad in the March 7, 1964, Saturday Review for a Polish translator. She met with the advertiser a week or two later for three and a half hours, during which he gave her a scenario of a fictional work. She said, "There was one hitch, unique in my experience: He was adamant about his refusal to give me credit for the translation or have my name mentioned in connection with the preparation of the book." She said she refused.

Found by Stokes, Bastianello reiterated that she was sure the man was Kosinski and that when "The Painted Bird" appeared, she found it to be substantially the story the man had outlined. Kosinski swears that it is not that no such manuscript ever existed in Polish because he was inhibited by both the languages of his horrendous childhood, Polish and Russian, and that he has always preferred the richness and variety of English.

The charges relating to Kosinski's later works. stem from interviews with three former editorial assistants of Kosinski — two of whom have since backed off from what Stokes and Fremont-Smith said they were told.

In describing his method of galley-reworking, Kosinski is said to have told Fremont-Smith of hiring editorial assistants to help keep track of the many transmutations, making sure that the newest additions, deletions and corrections were properly transferred as the book made its tortuous way, usually taking about three years, toward publication.



Writer Kosinski: Literary whodunit.

The quarrel seems to revolve, in part, on whether Kosinski referred to these assistants as proofreaders, editors, clerical workers, just plain hired help or all of the above. It also seems to revolve, in part, on what terms Stokes and Fremont-Smith told their sources that Kosinski used to describe them and how offended they felt.

Both Stokes and Fremont-Smith acknowledged that neither knew how much help Kosinski has hired that could be construed as verging on collaboration or unacknowledged co-authorship. Both con-ceded that, if Kosinski had ever made a practice of acknowledging assistance, they would never have embarked on the article.

Leslie Pockell of St. Martin's, publisher of "Pas-

sion Play," said he felt that Stokes and Fremont-Smith had "played upon the ignorance of the general public about the conventions of publishing." He added: "To turn Kosinski's working methods into something sinister makes one wonder about their

Stokes and Fremont-Smith said they got on the trail of the story because of "literary gossip" they said has circulated in New York for years and because Kosinski has always claimed no outside help. "We're not accusing Kosinski of anything criminal," Stokes said, "just a deception about the way he does his work."

The truth or falsity of the allegations, reposing as it does in unexaminable files, privileged commi cations and off-the-record sources, may well give rise to a literary detective yarn that could become part of the exotic Kosinski image. Whatever the reading public chooses to perceive about l'affaire Kosinski — or whether it really gives a damn — only Kosinski, who stands by his stories and lives on their sales, will experience the aftereffects.

LETTER FROM PARIS

Vive la Technologie!

By Nicholas Skrotsky

DARIS - French scientists have wedded television, the telephone and the computer to spawn a technological system known as telematics.

The system, currently being pioneered in a few pilot areas near Paris, will eventually provide homes with a vast storehouse of information that can be used for purposes ranging from education and games to business, shopping and weather reports.

To appreciate the practical value of the system in its most elementary form, imagine a sample citizen planning to take his family on their summer vacation.

He reaches for the telephone and dials a number, and a railway schedule flashes onto his television screen. Then, seating himself at a keyboard, he can summon up all kinds of details relevant to the journey — such as arrival and de-parture times, and the stations along the way.

Children Enthusiastic

The system is so simple to operate, in fact, that its most enthusiastic users in the pilot area are the children of the more than 2,000 French families that have agreed to serve as guinea pigs in the current stage.

The experiment, started just a year ago, is being conducted in several localities not far from Paris. In each place, data banks were set up and linked by telephone cables to keyboards attached to television sets in homes.

Under the arrangement, families pay for information just as they would for a telephone call. The present rate is the equivalent of 12 cents for five minutes. An automatic clock keeps track of the time.

Households plugged into the system can call up about 150 different services, among them stock market quotations, mail order catalogs, theater programs and the like. About 80 newspapers throughout France also contribute to an "electronic journal" that furnishes a constant flow of news. Much of the information is fed

into the data bank by local stores and companies as well as by government bureaus, which rely on the system to put out various public announcements. One of the most successful fea-

tures is a message service, which

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permits amateur musicians, weekend archaeologists, stamp collectors, cat lovers and other hobbyists to communicate with each other.

During its first six months, the system recorded a total of 71,000 calls, an average of nearly 33 per household. The largest number were made on weekends and on Wednesday afternoons, when French children get a half-day off

from school. An original concern was that parents might prevent their kids from using the system, which runs up the telephone bill. But the revenues indicate that families are paying, perhaps because they welcome the introduction of their children into the electronic age.

The impulse for the project came in 1978, when two French specialists, Simon Nora and Alain Minc, drafted a study recommending that the government turn its at-tention to the "informatization" of the nation.

The idea seemed somewhat dreamy at the time, since France's telephone network was still woefully underdeveloped. But Gerard Thery, the chief of the government's telecommunications department, promoted the project, with the result that the pilot program got started.

Not everyone is enthusiastic. Some families in the pilot area view the system as little more than a gadget - and one that frequently breaks down, at that.

ly breaks down, at that.

Part of the problem is habit.

One housewife points out, for example, that she simply prefers to leaf through her cookbook rather than summon up a recipe on the television screen, another of the services available under the system.

Violations of Privacy

A more serious misgiving being voiced by critics is that it could lead to violations of privacy if data banks yield up personal information on people. On the other hand, the system is

praised by professionals such as doctors, who can transmit diag-noses of patients electronically. Farmers, always in need of fresh agricultural information, also value the system. The prospects are that a half-

million French households will be linked to the telematic system by 1985. And perhaps by then, France's archaic telephones may be improved as well.

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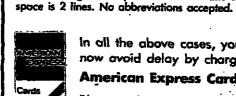
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